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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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REMOVAL.

THE

Commercial

WILL REMOVE TO THE

IRON BUILDING,

NO. 70 FIFTH AVENUE,

About April 1st, 1876,

Where we will be happy to see all our Old Friends and Patrons.

The Commercial Printing Co.

FIRST EDITION.

STATE CONVENTION.

Feeling for Hartranft Unanimous.

DELEGATION TO VOTE AS A UNIT.

FORECAST OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

Delegates from the Western Districts to Cincinnati.

ACTION OF CAUCUS LAST NIGHT.

Delegates at Large and Electors Settled Upon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 28, 1876.

The feeling of the Convention is unanimous for Hartranft. There will not be a vote against him. The delegation will be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions, and this is the only point on which there will be a difference. General Koontz, of Somerset, will be temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Hon. E. McPherson, of Adams, permanent President. The resolutions will be short, and will reaffirm last year's platform, denounce corruption in office, arraign the Democratic party for its record, indorse the Republican policy in Pennsylvania, and condemn the free trade tariff now before Congress. The delegates from the Twenty-second district will probably be C. L. Magee and John H. Hampton; for the Twenty-third district, H. W. Oliver and J. W. Chambers; Twenty-fourth, W. S. Morris and M. S. Quay; Twenty-sixth, L. G. Lynn, of Butler, and H. C. Bloss, of Crawford; Twenty-seventh, Thomas M. Walker, of Erie, and J. H. Osmer, of Venango; Twenty-eighth, Mr. Guiney and Ewing. The delegates at large will probably be Leeds, of Philadelphia, Hoyt, of Luzerne, J. D. Cameron, of Dauphin, and some Western man not yet named.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1876.

The Republicans held a caucus in the executive chamber at nine o'clock this evening, which was presided over by John Cessna. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to, and will regulate the order of business for the Convention to-morrow:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair, to report to this caucus at 10½ A. M. to-morrow, for revision, rejection or adoption, four delegates at large and fifty-four district delegates, with alternates, to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Republican National Convention, together with twenty-nine persons to form an electoral ticket, with instructions to report upon the list of delegates and electors such persons as may be named to them by delegates from the several Congressional districts, with this limitation, that no person shall be reported upon the list of delegates who is not in favor of the nomination of Governor Hartranft for the Presidency, and also to report the order of business for the Convention.

In accordance with the above resolution the chair appointed the following committee: James S. Negley, Beaver, chairman; Amos Gartside, Delaware; William Elliott, Philadelphia; R. W. Shunk, Lancaster; Edward Scull, Somerset; Frank Reeder, Northampton; W. H. Patterson, Dauphin; C. L. Magee, Allegeny, E. W. Shiveley, Venango.

The following resolution was also unanimously agreed to, and speaks for itself:

Resolved, That in recognition of the eminent services, both in field and cabinet, the rare executive ability and the unswerving rectitude of Governor Hartranft, the Republicans of Pennsylvania with just pride present his name to the confederation of the Republicans of the Union for nomination for the Presidency of the United States, in the full confidence that the great qualities which have rendered his administration of State affairs a model, even by confession of political foes, would insure as wise, as capable, as unflinching, as honest and as successful conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation; and that the delegates from Pennsylvania in the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to that convention as the choice of this State, and to give him an earnest, constant and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the convention, to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit, as the majority of the delegation shall direct.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention: Don Cameron, Dauphin; ex-Sheriff Leeds, Philadelphia; Henry M. Hoyt, Luzerne; the fourth delegate at large was not chosen to-night, but will be finally agreed upon in the morning. Several gentlemen are named for the position, but to night all is apparently in regard to him. Alternate Delegates at Large—David Aiken, Jr., Allegheny county; Wm. A. Nesbit, colored. Blair; Henry Barley, Crawford; the fourth still is open. Henry M. Hoyt will be appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The following are the delegates agreed upon from Allegheny county to the Cincinnati Convention: Delegate—Twenty-second district, C. L. Magee, John H. Hampton; alternates, C. W. Batchelor, J. A. McDevitt; Twenty-third district, H. W. Oliver, Jr., James A. Chambers; alternates, W. Wootsey, Hugh McNeill. Elector Twenty-second district, Daniel O'Neill; Twenty-third district, William Neely. Western Elector at large, John W. Chaffant.

Ohio Legislature—Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—In the House to-day, after a prolonged discussion, the bill to protect sheep growers by taxing dogs and authorizing the payment of a bounty for dog scalps was defeated.

The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow. There are six candidates for secretary of State, but it is impossible to predict to night who is to be nominated. There is nearly a unanimous feeling here in favor of instructing the delegates to the National Convention to support Hayes for President, and such a resolution will be adopted by nearly if not quite a unanimous vote.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1876.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS BEING INVESTIGATED.

The *Evening Post* states that the Treasury department has for several weeks had under way an investigation of charges preferred against Special Deputy Collector, John R. Ledyker, for many years one of the best known officers of the Custom House. It is charged that Ledyker permitted serious irregularities in order to show favoritism to a prominent political friend. It is understood that various charges against several well known officers of the Appraiser's department are also under investigation.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

COUNTY SALARIES BILL PASSED.

Centennial Appropriation Bill Goes Through.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 28, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Winslow introduced a joint resolution requesting the Attorney General to proceed by quo warranto to forfeit the franchises of the Connellsville Railroad for overcharges of freight and passenger rates and charges of State laws.

The mechanic's lien bill was defeated.

Senate bill 222 passed.

Senate bill 176, to revive, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, passed.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, of Crawford, the vote by which the Centennial bill appropriating $60,000 was defeated, was reconsidered and, after discussion, the bill passed the Senate finally with an amendment providing that a joint committee of the Senate and House shall act in conjunction with the State Board of Centennial Managers.

Mr. McNeil introduced a bill repealing an act approved April 15, 1870, annexing the township of McClure, in the county of Allegheny, to the city of Allegheny.

President Davis will appoint on Thursday next the following Senate Committee to superintend the erection of a State building to act in connection with the State Board of Centennial Managers: Messrs. Jones, Strang, McMullin, Nagle and Yerkes.

The Senate adjourned until Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

HOUSE.

Bill No. 66, repealing an act relative to committing magistrates of Lebanon, Dauphin, Franklin and Adams counties, was negatived, but the vote was afterwards reconsidered on motion of Mr. Hall, and the bill was again placed on the calendar.

The report of the Conference Committee on Senate bill No. 27, was adopted. This bill fixes the salary of the Allegheny District Attorney at $5,000 and the Assistant at $1,650, Sheriff $6,500, Coroner $2,000, Prothonotary $6,000, Clerk of Courts $4,500 Register of Wills $3,500, Recorder of Deeds and County Treasurer each $5,000, County Controller $4,000, County Surveyor $2,000, County Commissioners $2,000.

The General Appropriation bill was called up, one section read and laid over.

House bill 68, for the preservation of horses, cattle, sheep or swine from running at large) and the bill in relation to issuing writs of execution on judgments confessed and entered by default, were defeated.

The House bill amending an act entitled "An Act regulating boroughs," approved April 3, 1851, extending the provisions of the act so as to empower boroughs to levy and collect annually for borough purposes a tax not exceeding one cent on the dollar on the valuation assessed for county purposes as was passed.

A supplement to the act repealing "an act relating to the collection of district and township debts in the several counties," was dismissed.

Mr. Wimmer, at his own request, was relieved from serving longer on the committee to investigate the Pittsburgh municipal water bonds and Penn avenue affairs. Mr. Lloyd, of Crawford county, was appointed in his place.

The Senate amendment to the Centennial bill was agreed to.

Adjourned till Thursday.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to relieve Mr. S. H. Sholfin, of Mississippi, of the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by adding the name of Joseph Johnston, of Georgia, a man who deserved pardon just as much as anybody else.

Mr. EDMUNDS said probably the Senator from Pennsylvania was not conversant with the course of proceeding adopted by the committee in granting this relief. The committee insisted upon it that a person should make application for this relief in person, and if the committee found the applicant deserving, and had behaved himself since the war, they considered the matter settled. Mr. Johnston might withdraw his amendment, and when Johnston should make application to the committee it might be taken up. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WHYTE moved to amend by inserting the name of Walter H. Janifer of Baltimore.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this name was open to the same objection as the others.

Mr. WHYTE said the committee had made application early in the session and the committee had as yet made no report upon it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the application was in the Committee on Judiciary, and it would say there until the committee got ready to take it up and consider it, and they would not take it up out of order. What he objected to was that the order of business by which they would consider the gentleman's case. If the motion was taken, the amendment was lost, and the bill passed.

Mr. FELLINGHUYSEN called up the Senate bill to reorganize the force and modify the act to establish judicial courts of the United States, approved September 24, 1789. Debate ensued, until the morning hour expiring, the bill went over, and the Chair laid before the Senate the forty-four dissenter bills as the regular order.

The question recurred on restoring Haley which was stricken out by the House, and on a yea and nay vote it was restored.

The remaining amendments, covering several posts which had been stricken out by the House, was taken up. Mr SARGENT explaining that in all these amendments the committee were only conforming to the existing laws.

Messrs. SHERMAN and HAMLIN urged the necessity of conforming to the existing laws, and spoke against the general principle of engrafting new laws upon appropriation bills, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at $3 per day and mileage of five cents per mile. Referred.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill to protect the importation, free of duty, of books, &c., for any foreign language. Referred.

Mr. GUNDON offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of preventing the use of the United States mails by carrying lottery advertisements. Adopted.

The SPEAKER laid before the House two communications, from the District Attorney for the District of Columbia inclosing copies of indictment against Haller and Kingsley, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, five counts in each, and another from Mr. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, inclosing a letter from the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia and copies of him and requested that Haller (Thompson) had returned to do and abiding by further instructions of the House in the matter. The question whether the recusant witness should be surrendered to the judicial authorities of the District to be tried under the indictment found against him for refusing to testify was discussed at considerable length. Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, thought that in order that the civil statutes was additional to the punishment for contempt, the right to plead in bar was inherent and perpetual. If in each House, and should only come into play after the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. EASON contended that whereas Congress has provided a certain mode of punishing recusant witnesses, no other mode could be deprived of its individual power to inflict such punishment.

Mr. CLOVER, Chairman of the select committee on the real estate pool, offered a resolution ordering that Haller be released from the custody of Kilbourne, and not to deliver him up except by other order or court until further order of the House.

Mr. HURLBUT offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that the action of Sergeant-at-Arms Kilbourne to the Marshal of the District of Columbia for trial for misdemeanor.

After considerable discussion, the House proceeded to a vote and the substitute offered by Mr. HURLBUT was rejected, yeas 72, nays 99.

Mr. CLOVER'S resolution was then adopted, yeas and nays.

Mr. ATKINS, from the Conference Committee on the bill to supply deficiency at Red Cloud Sioux agency, made a report that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment increasing the amount from $100,000 to $150,000, and agreed to the same.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce to amend the laws for the registering of vessels, &c., and an explanation of the bill was made by Mr. REAGAN. The bill went over till Saturday next.

The House adjourned. The evening session is dispensed with, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Marsh Told a Different Story in Canada.

MONTREAL, March 28.—It is stated on good authority that when Marsh first came to Montreal, he became intimate with an Ottawa gentleman, to whom he made a statement which is said to differ very materially from that which he has since made. Depositions are said to have passed through this city on Wednesday for Ottawa, to get at the facts, to be used in the impeachment trial.

Arrival of a Splendid Piano.

A magnificent grand Piano, of the famous Steinway manufactures, has just arrived from New York, wherein was specially selected for one of the leading musical establishments in this city. It is a truly choice instrument, such an one as only Steinway in his happiest inspirations can produce, and will be a delight to the fortunate owner for whom it was intended.

We speak of Mrs. Josiah Cohen, than whom no lady stands in finer or more finished fashionable and whose choice of the Steinway manufactures is the highest compliment to the artistic taste as it does honor to Steinway. It must be remembered that Mrs. Cohen has been importuned to purchase by numerous fashionable dealers and manufacturers, and that in the choice of the Steinway was made in defiance of the lures of astonishing offers in the way of reduced prices, etc. But a Steinway was considered thoroughly instrumental and suited to the proper interpretations of the classical music, and such superior instrument will remain on exhibition for a few days at the wareroom store of Kleber & Bro., from whom it was bought.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of three handling gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

General Sherman on the Presidency.

HE PREFERS HIS OWN POSITION.

Pittsburghers Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Schenck's Story of the Emma Mine Business.

Further of Post Tradership Sales.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

Articles to be Presented To-Morrow.

The Committee Confident of Their Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1876.

Gen. Sherman on the Presidency.

Gen. Sherman, in speaking of the Presidency, said that he had been behind the scenes in the Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant administrations, and that he had learned enough to be entirely satisfied with his present position. He does not think the chief magistrate's seat, exalted and revered as it is, a place to be envied. As for himself, he wished to do his duty as a soldier, bring up his family properly, and to be a useful citizen. Political honors have no temptations, he says, for him.

Iron, Steel and Copper Interests

A delegation of about fifty gentlemen, representing the iron, steel and copper interests, were before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day against any change of duties. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown; James Park, Jr., and Messrs. Wells, Metcalf and Graff, of Pittsburgh, were amongst the number.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1876.

THE SILVER COIN BILL.

The Finance Committee reported a substitute for Sargent's bill relative to silver coin. The substitute provides merely that the silver coin of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in one payment. The bill introduced by Senator Sargent, and also by Representative Piper, proposed not only to repeal the legal tender power of the trade dollar, but to authorize the coinage of a new silver dollar and make it legal tender for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars. It was also proposed by their bill to double the legal tender power of other silver coins.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—PAPER READ BY GEN. SCHENCK.

Ex-Minister Schenck appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, armed with him a satchel filled with papers. He privately complained of being weak, not having fully recovered from his recent attack of sickness. Ex-Senator Stewart and several other gentlemen connected with the Emma Mine transactions, were present. Mr. Schenck read the following paper:

"I desire respectfully to state to the committee that I should not have appeared, but have read the printed testimony of James E. Lyon and Hiram A. Johnston, on which the charges against me appear to be founded. The testimony of those witnesses was taken in my absence, and without any opportunity for cross-examination.

"By this evidence it is proposed to show that the sale of the Emma mine by Park, Baker & Stewart to the Emma Mine Company of London was a fraud, and that to the consummation of such fraud I knowingly lent the influence of my name and official position. The charge is a very grave one, and least for a full investigation. It is proper that I suppress, although not invited to appear before the committee, I left London for home on receiving the newspapers what action had been taken, and came at once to Washington. I might rest my vindication upon the plain statement of my own connection with the transaction in question, which I now submit. Upon that it will appear that under a sincere belief in the value of the mine and the honesty of the sale of it by Park, Baker & Stewart, I bought shares I hold now, and sustained large pecuniary loss. Since then the company have received evidence growing out of the previous history of the mine, and intended to show that a fraudulent sale was made to me of shares of no value in consideration of some degree of importance. I think it will show the value of the property. They gave him the grants of the mine, and showed him statements of its working operations, and sold shares at London, Liverpool and Swansea, and balance in the bank. They also showed him they had a report of the mine from Professor Rogers, showing the value of the mine. A day or two after the meeting referred to, they showed him Stillman's report, and Schenck finally made up his mind to invest in the mine if Park would let him have 500 shares at par time, say for a year. Park having many shares. This matter was carried out, and Schenck found himself about the 1st or November, when their agreement was reduced to writing and executed, and it was not until the middle of February that the agreement was written or executed at any time prior to that period. Before that Schenck then exhibited the agreement for 500 shares, Park promising to give Schenck two per cent. month on the capital which he (Park) should be held by him, or take them back at par. Subsequently, at Park's request, Schenck agreed to a reduction to one and a half per cent. Schenck had given his note to Park for $30,000 for thirteen months. Schenck and his other stockholders received one and a-half per cent. a month. At the time he made this agreement he then had been no opinion of the company; at the time of its execution there was no suggestion whatever that he should have anything to do with the management of the company. Afterwards, however, Park and Stewart thought Schenck ought to be one of the managers or directors of the proposed company. Schenck dissented from this, but it was urged that they desired somebody to come in London to protect their interests. This seemed to be a plausible reason, but he still objected, saying that he had no knowledge of his having anything to do with the management while there in a representative capacity, unless it was in the matter of the sale of the property of the mine. If this should be done, another would have to be complied with. He must know the names of all the directors, as he had title for it and the names of only two persons who had been asked or agreed to become a director. By the third of November, the names of such persons were published. He was not acquainted with any of them, but he learned that there were certain members of parliament and other gentlemen in high position. The president of a Foreign Minister holding office in the Spanish country was found in the Minister from Portugal, one of the oldest and most respected officers of diplomatic corps, who was President of a tramway company in Lisbon, the stock of which was being put on the market. Schenck had nothing to do with the preparation of the prospectus of the Emma Mine Company. Mr. Schenck said when he went into the business he did not know there was such a person as Albert Grant, nor being acquainted in stock or financial circles. Schenck attended only two meetings of the board, on the 28th and 29th of November, having resigned in December; he never went near the board of directors or the company again. He took no part in the management except giving a proxy to vote against Gardner's scheme. He related how he and his friend bought 500 shares on the open market at £20 or £21 a share, and arranged with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. to carry the stock, putting up as a margin £2,000 gained by the purchase and sale of previous shares. Eventually the shares were sold at £14 per share. In a subsequent part of his statement Mr. Schenck calculated the losses in such speculations at $30,000 or $40,000. Of the 500 shares he originally obtained from Park, he sold twenty-five shares to Mrs. Bates, receiving £20 a share. He would have sold the remaining shares but for the fact, that he had been so much abused and criticised; this determined him to retain his shares which he now held. In explaining the settlement with Park, Schenck said he gave to him the £500 he received from Mrs. Bates, and £380 in addition. There was a credit of £2,500 on the note which he had given to Park, and which note had been returned to him. This amount Schenck did not understand till his final settlement with Park. It seemed Park had some arrangement with Grant for the payment of a commission to him on the shares, and that Grant gave Park a commission on the 500 shares held by Schenck, which Park paid to Schenck ought to have the benefit, as it belonged to him. As to payment of the outstanding indebtedness to Park, Baker told him he need not trouble himself, and that he felt no sale in that security as with it, and he felt sure it would be paid. Schenck then related how he paid the remainder of the amount due to Park in stock, &c. Schenck also alluded to other matters of less importance in connection with the Emma mine, and gave a denial from Sir Roundell Palmer in reference to the lawsuit, disproving the statements made against him. As to Lyon, some of whose statements he characterized as clumsy lies, he did not know that he had ever seen him."

The committee adjourned till to-morrow, when Schenck will again appear.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The Senate was in Executive session three hours on the nomination of Dana, but no action was taken. One of the Senators, while asserting that he has not made a canvass of the Senate, says that Dana will be confirmed by at least thirteen majority. In this event, it is whispered in Senatorial circles that E. Delafield Smith, of New York, will be the next nominee.

THE POST-TRADERSHIP PROBING.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined Alexander T. Gray, a clerk in the Attorney Generals office. He testified that B. G. Daniel's assignations of obtaining a post-tradership at Fort Stanton, and that Daniel had forged a check for $15,000. A warrant was produced authorizing Officer Wilkinson to take the prisoner to the jurisdiction of Eugene Warren, son of the president of the bank, identified Brent. The latter declined to make any statement or ask any questions. Wilkinson, with the prisoner, will probably sail for New York April 13th.

Reuter's advices from Trans state that the Italian Consular Judge Puliga was seriously hurt in an attack made on him on the 15th inst. His condition is critical.

A NOTE TO SPAIN.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke stated that a communication had been sent to the Spanish Government relative to the seizure of the vessels of the Cuban waters, in 1873. He could not yet make known the nature of the reply.

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Duke of Buccleuch emphatically denied that he intended to second the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress.

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, March 28.—The annual meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, at noon to-day and passed off satisfactorily. The policy of the directors in establishing an independent organization was sustained.

DEATH OF M. PILLON—THE FRENCH EXHIBITION IN 1878—OUTRAGES BY THE TURKS—THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times* special from Paris says M. Pillon, the eminent Greek scholar, is dead.

The international exhibition will be held in the Champ de Mars. The grounds on the Seine and police have been appointed members of the permanent exhibition committee.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Ragusa telegraphs as follows: A Turkish officer, the Count Baron Rodich and the Turkish officials is considered a complete failure. The Turks refuse to pay any guarantees of personal security to the refugees, and show no desire to compensate them, or to propose acceptable conditions for their relief. Many have committed with Ali and Wassa Effendi, and find it absolutely impossible to unwind to appreciate the danger of their position. In official circles here consultation is hopeless. The reports of the Turkish consul efforts are false. No head has been driven across the frontier by force. On Sunday, the Turkish governor of Trebinje ordered armed three men and four women, and brought their heads in a bag to Ragusa.

The *Telegraph* says editorially: We believe the facts concerning the Czar are that he is seriously ill, that his physicians have recommended a prolonged sojourn at Ems, afterwards in the Crimea, and that he will not be able to return to the capital before the autumn. It is therefore probable that the public convenience will render it necessary for the Cabinet to exercise the functions of the Emperor during the absence.

The *Times* Berlin dispatch says the prospect of a regency in Russia excites much speculation and interest. The rivalry between Russia and Germany, because of the anti-German tendencies of the Czarewitch.

Spain.

NEW CONSTITUTION—QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

MADRID, March 28.—Señor Castelar, Congress yesterday. Prime Minister Canovas Del Castillo read the draft of a constitution similar to that completed last year. He also read a Royal decree authorizing the ministers to submit the constitutional to the Cortes when they assemble. The Senate continues to discuss the address in reply to the royal speech. The question of religious liberty forming the principal subject of debate. The *Epoca* declares that the Cortes will approve the principles of religious liberty, and the Vatican will be compelled to accept it. The *Epoca* says it is authorized by the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Toledo to deny the statement that the Vatican ever granted Señor Sagasta's Ministry the right of admission in relation to liberty of public worship.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER—MANY PERSONS KILLED—THE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 28.—The Spanish steamer Elvira exploded to-day and sank off the harbor of Pasages. Eighteen persons were killed and wounded.

CATHOLIC UNITY.

LONDON, March 29.—A Madrid dispatch says a petition is being signed in favor of calling a Papal Nuncio and the Spanish Bishops, was presented to the Cortes yesterday.

Rome

RESIGNATIONS OF PREFECTS.

ROME, March 28.—The Prefects of Rome, Milan, Turin, Palermo and Naples have resigned, objecting to serving in a minority party of the Left.

POLITICS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

ROME, March 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prime Minister Depretis announced the programme of the new ministry. It has been decided that the Left Centre shall not be represented in the new Cabinet. The government will introduce measures relative to a railway convention which will aim at the separation of the railways and the State, and at the purchase of the upper Italian lines. The Government, however, will only control the roads temporarily. The ministry will continue to act with the same prudence as the former Government in regard to its foreign policy, and will carry on the work of the late Government relative to the army and navy. It intends to be neither aggressive nor hostile to the church, but to hold aloof from any idea of conciliating it. The Government pledges itself to the observance of existing laws, reserving, however, the right to modify them in order to secure to every one the liberty of conscience and regulating the administration of ecclesiastical property. The Government, concluding, explained the signification of the programme, said the Government ought not be a mere party, and would therefore not accept the co-operation of all. He appealed, to the Chamber not to obstruct the Cabinet's first attempt.

France.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

PARIS, March 28.—A decree of Marshal MacMahon, promulgated to-day, announces incidentally that a great international Exhibition will shortly be held in Paris.

PROCEEDINGS OF CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day $250,000 was unanimously voted for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations. The election of M. Gavini, Bonapartist, was declared invalid. M. Lucien Delarue stated that he would consider whether Gavini should be prosecuted for assuming a placard proclaiming the return of the empire.

Germany

A DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Russian Ambassador, in this city gave a grand dinner yesterday, at which the Emperor and Empress of Germany and all the foreign ambassadors were present. The Prince and Princess of Thurn and Taxis, on their return from the Czar's temporary retirement was not mentioned, as it requires confirmation.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—The steamships Celtic, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.—The steamship Klopstock, from New York, has arrived.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murderers Sentenced to Death

CAYUGA, N. Y., March 28.—John and James Young, convicted of the murder of Abel Mc-Donald, in Fleming, Cayuga county, on the night of 8 October last, have been sentenced to be hanged June 21st next.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Frank Marsion, *alias* Frank Rogers, has been arrested in Brooklyn, charged with passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Tenth National Bank of Chicago.

Stage Robbed in Texas.

GALVESTON, March 28.—A special to the Galveston *News* from San Marcos, Texas, dated to-day, says: The Austin stage was robbed in San Marcos Bottom, about three miles from town, yesterday evening, by two masked men. The robbers attacked the stage about four o'clock, and compelled the driver to quit the road and drive into the woods, where the passengers, eight in number, were made to give up their money and watches. After robbing the passengers the robbers proceeded to rifle the mail. They permitted one passenger to retain his watch because he claimed it was a gift. For some distance the stage, after the road, slips of white cloth were tied to the bushes, indicating that it might be used as a signal to the robbers on the stage. The robbers took two of the stage horses, cut the telegraph wire, and left.

Murder by a Woman.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Thomas B. Jones, a stonecutter, was killed in a drunken brawl about nine o'clock to-night by his mistress, Mary Lyons, who struck him in the left temple with a poker. The woman was arrested.

The Whisky Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—To-day being set for the indictment of the men to formally file their pleas, C. W. Wills, Ed. Fahrenbach, Wm. W. Todd, John E. Beals, Paul Bruce, Wm. H. Thomas, John Lamberton, John Henderson, Jr., John Mowbortion and Alexander McKee plead not guilty. The others failed to appear. Henry Hutchinson's case went over until Wednesday.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—In the Robinan & Rush case to-day, the prosecution and defense consumed the time in summing up the evidence. It is supposed the case will go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28.—On the trial of Jacob Annenmacher to-day, Ellis and Valentine, ex-storekeepers, and Louis Rindskoff and Leopold Warth, distillers, were examined as witnesses for the government. All swore to the manufacture of illicit spirits at the Kinnickinick distillery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

STEAMSHIP WRECKED—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 28.—Advices received to-day from Bombay report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, was wrecked in the Arabian Sea. She had aboard about 500 pilgrims, chiefly persons bound to Bushire. Three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hofeida.

The latest betting on the inter-university boat race is six to five in favor of the Oxford.

BOILER EXPLOSION—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

GLASGOW, March 28.—To-day the boiler of a locomotive attached to a construction train on the Glasgow and Southern Railroad, exploded. Five persons were killed outright and nine seriously injured.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY—ENGLISH BIBLE THAM WILL NOT COME—BRENT, THE AMERICAN SWINDLER—CONSULAR OFFICER INJURED.

LONDON, March 28.—Today, in accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Anderson, member of the House of Commons from Glasgow, questioned the Government as to the absence from the country of Her Majesty during a session of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said the last preceding absence of the Monarch during a Parliamentary session was in 1872. The present journey of the Queen, he said, was a strictly domestic affair. Every arrangement had been made to prevent any inconvenience to the public business.

Sir Henry Halford said he had received letters from Colonel Gildersleeve and Major Leech, in relation to the proposed International rifle contest in America, that as long as they do not alter the situation, T. S. Nelson's servant in separate representation of the Scotch and Irish teams will give the latter will probably be no English team.

Charles Brent, accused of frauds upon the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, Ky., was again brought up on remand at the instance of Police Court. The depositions of Ira J. Warren, President of the bank, were read, stating that Brent had forged a check for $15,000. A warrant was produced authorizing Officer Wilkinson to take the prisoner to the jurisdiction of Eugene Warren, son of the president of the bank, identified Brent. The latter declined to make any statement or ask any questions. Wilkinson, with the prisoner, will probably sail for New York April 13th.

Reuter's advices from Trans state that the Italian Consular Judge Puliga was seriously hurt in an attack made on him on the 15th inst. His condition is critical.

A NOTE TO SPAIN.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke stated that a communication had been sent to the Spanish Government relative to the seizure of the vessels of the Cuban waters, in 1873. He could not yet make known the nature of the reply.

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Duke of Buccleuch emphatically denied that he intended to second the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress.

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, March 28.—The annual meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, at noon to-day and passed off satisfactorily. The policy of the directors in establishing an independent organization was sustained.

DEATH OF M. PILLON—THE FRENCH EXHIBITION IN 1878—OUTRAGES BY THE TURKS—THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times* special from Paris says M. Pillon, the eminent Greek scholar, is dead.

The international exhibition will be held in the Champ de Mars. The grounds on the Seine and police have been appointed members of the permanent exhibition committee.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Ragusa telegraphs as follows: The Turkish officer, the Count Baron Rodich and the Turkish officials is considered a complete failure. The Turks refuse to pay any guarantees of personal security to the refugees, and show no desire to compensate them, or to propose acceptable conditions for their relief. Many have committed with Ali and Wassa Effendi, and find it absolutely impossible to unwind to appreciate the danger of their position. In official circles here consultation is hopeless. The reports of the Turkish consul efforts are false. No head has been driven across the frontier by force. On Sunday, the Turkish governor of Trebinje ordered armed three men and four women, and brought their heads in a bag to Ragusa.

The *Telegraph* says editorially: We believe the facts concerning the Czar are that he is seriously ill, that his physicians have recommended a prolonged sojourn at Ems, afterwards in the Crimea, and that he will not be able to return to the capital before the autumn. It is therefore probable that the public convenience will render it necessary for the Cabinet to exercise the functions of the Emperor during the absence.

The *Times* Berlin dispatch says the prospect of a regency in Russia excites much speculation and interest. The rivalry between Russia and Germany, because of the anti-German tendencies of the Czarewitch.

Spain.

NEW CONSTITUTION—QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

MADRID, March 28.—Señor Castelar, Congress yesterday. Prime Minister Canovas Del Castillo read the draft of a constitution similar to that completed last year. He also read a Royal decree authorizing the ministers to submit the constitutional to the Cortes when they assemble. The Senate continues to discuss the address in reply to the royal speech. The question of religious liberty forming the principal subject of debate. The *Epoca* declares that the Cortes will approve the principles of religious liberty, and the Vatican will be compelled to accept it. The *Epoca* says it is authorized by the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Toledo to deny the statement that the Vatican ever granted Señor Sagasta's Ministry the right of admission in relation to liberty of public worship.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER—MANY PERSONS KILLED—THE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 28.—The Spanish steamer Elvira exploded to-day and sank off the harbor of Pasages. Eighteen persons were killed and wounded.

CATHOLIC UNITY.

LONDON, March 29.—A Madrid dispatch says a petition is being signed in favor of calling a Papal Nuncio and the Spanish Bishops, was presented to the Cortes yesterday.

Rome

RESIGNATIONS OF PREFECTS.

ROME, March 28.—The Prefects of Rome, Milan, Turin, Palermo and Naples have resigned, objecting to serving in a minority party of the Left.

POLITICS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

ROME, March 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prime

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

THERE is a movement on foot to revive the old Whig party, but it will soon be snatched bald-headed.

NOT a little solicitude is felt by towers of good fruit, just now, in reference to the condition of the fruit crop. The principal danger seems to be in the advanced condition of the buds yet alive, which will subject them to greater risk in the late spring frosts.

THE New York *World* considers the resolutions passed by the late Democratic State Convention to be "admirable." This reminds us of LOWELL'S lines:

Resolves are the things we most generally keep ill;
They're a cheap kind of dust for the eyes of the people.

THE Utica, New York, *Herald* believes that a majority of the New York delegates to St. Louis will be zealous for the nomination of ex-Governor SEYMOUR. He is the man who, whilst occupying the Executive chair of the Empire State, addressed a murderous mob of anti draft rioters as "my friends."

THE indications are that the lower Mississippi Valley will soon experience a disastrous overflow. All the streams that empty into the Ohio and Mississippi are rising. The recent heavy snows are being melted and run off by the rains, and perfect floods of water are being thrown out all at once.

IT is understood that the articles of impeachment against BELKNAP will be presented to the House to-day. The moral evidence is satisfactory and nobody doubts his guilt, or that he was a very bad and corrupt man and officer, but the difficulty is in proving the actual acceptance of bribes knowing them to be such.

THE current number of the *Galaxy* contains an interesting paper entitled "Provincial Poetry," which on the list of contents is credited to Colonel HIGGINSON. This ludicrous mistake reminds one of BYRON'S reference to fame as being slain in battle and having the name incorrectly spelled in the published report.

SPEAKING of the *Post's* lachrymose exhibition of the sore place resulting from the wound administered to it by Senator WALLACE, at the recent Democratic State Covention, the Steubenville *Gazette* (Democratic) is inclined to believe that the *Post* cares more for men than for principles. But then every stuck pig squeals.

THE new Secretary of War has very properly directed that in order to secure the position of post-trader the applicant must be recommended by the council of administration at the post. The council of administration is a majority of the officers at the post, and the field of peculation is thus transferred from Washington.

BEN HILL says he is "conscientious" in his convictions. Quite likely. Perhaps the most bigoted and cruel men in the world are the men with limited sympathies and hard consciences. SAUL was never more "conscientious" than when he was persecuting the saints, and LOYOLA was one of the most "conscientious" men that ever breathed.

THERE has been a general impression that a single creditor could force a corporation into bankruptcy. This appears to have been erroneous, a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Illinois having just been rendered to the effect that the same number of petitioners must join in the case of a corporation as in the case of a natural person.

IN Judge BLAIR'S letter in favor of TILDEN for President he says: "My preference for TILDEN is only because his nomination would of itself force on the issue of reform, which is our sure card in the pending canvass." This is exceedingly rich, TILDEN being now under charges, made on oath in a court of law, that he formed one of a party to a conspiracy by which the St. LOUIS, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company were swindled out of about a million and a half of dollars.

THE Republican members of CLYMER'S committee are of opinion that there is a good deal more in that PENDLETON railway claim business than has yet come to the surface, and they propose to recall some of the witnesses. When General KIDDOO and Mrs. MARSH were examined, the subject was very delicately handled by the investigators, and neither witness was closely pressed with questions. Should they be recalled, it is thought that one, if not both, can be induced to unfold a very interesting tale about the matter.

THE hog cholera is becoming a matter of serious concern out West, the terrible ravages of the disease rendering it a subject of grave consideration both for producer and consumer. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has just taken steps to gather all the information possible as to the nature and causes of the disease and the various methods of treating it, for the information of breeders and others who are experimenting in the hope of finding a remedy for the malady, or a preventive.

PARSON BROWNLOW may be grim, but he has sound ideas. He says, in a late issue of his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*:

"A Democratic victory in November means the ascendancy of such men at the South as Ben. Hill, Toombs, Isham G. Harris, Tucker, and other extremists, and of such Northern Copperheads as Fernando Wood, Heister Clymer, Eaton, of Connecticut, and others of similar political interests. With such a revolutionary, reactionary element at the head of National affairs, assisted by the corrupt, incompetent and reckless men who control our Southern State governments, what have we to hope for?"

SINCE the movement in Congress to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents there has been a marked decrease in the revenue from that source. The receipts this month have been smaller than at any previous time during Secretary BRISTOW'S administration. The average monthly receipts for the first six months of the current fiscal year were $4,368,094. But the receipts for January were only $3,911,808, and for February about $3,300,000, and they will still be less for March. The proposed reduction should receive no countenance whatever.

THE New Hampshire Democratic State Committee have issued an address to inform the faithful that corruption did it—in other words, that the incorruptible Democracy sold themselves. The charge, however, is unquestionably false. The majority of the people of New Hampshire are poor and their labor meagerly rewarded, but they are not destitute of intelligence or moral honesty, and, for the great majority, the man who should approach them to buy their votes would attain only their everlasting scorn.

THERE will soon be a famine in fractional currency. The total amount in the Treasury is only about $1,500,000, and the supply is decreasing at the rate of $100,000 daily. Treasurer NEW states that when the amount is reduced to $1,000,000 he will fill no more orders, and will stop entirely the issue of the currency, except in the business transactions of the Government itself. Some $250,000 or fifty cent notes will be held in reserve for the use of the Finance Committee of the Centennial Exposition in making change for entrance fees. The $1,000,000 limit will be reached in about a week. Meanwhile the House delays action on the silver bill, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the impression is becoming more and more general that the cause of this delay is a desire on the part of the Democrats to have the Secretary forced by circumstances to issue the silver coin on his own responsibility and that of the Republican party without waiting for authorization by Congress. This is Democratic statesmanship.

"WOULD the *Gazette* or COMMERCIAL or both be kind enough to tell us whether they think there are any signs of corruption in the reception by Orvil Grant of large sums of money for the sale of trading posts, which his brother, the President, notified him were vacant?"—*Post.*

If the *Post* had read the COMMERCIAL intelligently, this question, so far as it relates to us, would not have been asked. On the 13th instant we said:

"The brother of President Grant did not appear in an enviable light before Clymer's committee. His acknowledgment that he had hawked his fraternal influence about the country, may have been 'frank' so far as stated, but the fact is none the less disgraceful. He didn't steal any public money, but he accepted gifts, and then sold them, which is quite as bad a political offence as more stealing. The relatives of the head of the administration lack nicety of moral instinct."

And in our issue of the 22d we said:

"It is daily becoming more and more evident that President Grant has been used by many bad men around him, not least among whom were his brother Orville and his Private Secretary, and it is also to be feared that some of them still exercise considerable influence over him."

The *Post* is answered. Now will our contemporary tell us what it thinks of PENDLETON, HENDRICKS, TILDEN, TAMMANY, *et id genus omne?*

THERE is a revolt of the parlor against the kitchen, in the Eastern cities, in the shape of a general resistance of householders to the present high rates of servants wages. Labor in nearly every other department of industry has been reduced from fifteen to thirty per cent., and this reduction falls not less severely upon those who have to provide for families and pay house rent, than on others. The cooks, chambermaids, waitresses and nurses, however, continue imperative in their demands for the undiminished rates of wages of twelve to twenty-five dollars per month, as in former years, while everything they are obliged to purchase for themselves is now as cheap, and in many instances cheaper than before the war, when five to eight dollars per month was considered a very fair rate of wages, including a comfortable home. The question arises how can this evil be remedied, and the remuneration for domestic service be graduated upon a scale more consistent with the proper requirements of those employed in it? The present system of intelligence offices is doubtless an impediment to a reduction of servants wages, as it enables the servant to pay liberally for an introduction to a new place, and the more frequent the changes of servants, of course the greater the income these offices enjoy. Dissatisfaction and frequent changes of help bring corresponding advantages to these offices, so that housekeepers can expect little sympathy from that quarter. A competition for this service from respectable American girls might reasonably exist, but for the groundless repugnance on their part to accept situations, though there are thousands of respectable young women engaged in occupations scarcely affording a comfortable subsistence, overtasking their strength, and presenting allurements which often end in disgrace and ruin. The chief objection on the part of American girls is that of personal association with others of an inferior social grade in a menial occupation. This false idea, however, would probably soon be overcome by the introduction of the American element to this class of labor.

GREAT interest is felt in reference to the Republican State Convention which meets to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention, and choosing an electoral ticket. This interest arises from the fact that the people are not prepared to throw the country into the hands of the Democracy, and that they are exceedingly anxious that the Republican party shall purge itself from whatever foreign and corrupting elements may have crept into it, and prove itself worthy of their continued influence and support. The convention will be composed of earnest and representative men, many of them honorably distinguished in public life, others known in their respective districts for integrity and sagacity in private or business affairs, and all of them imbued with the intelligent and patriotic spirit that characterizes the Republican party of the Keystone State. The Convention will in all probability declare that the distinguished statesman who so honorably fills the Executive chair of the State is its first choice as the Republican candidate for President, but further than that the delegates to be chosen to the National Convention will undoubtedly be left perfectly free and untrammeled to vote for whoever may seem to be the best man for the place, whether he be the man of their own choice, or some other worthy champion of the Republican cause. We have full confidence that the Convention will deliberate calmly, wisely, and honestly for the best interests of the country.

THE Democratic majority in the House have been trying to cheat the country into the belief that they are in favor of reform and economy, but in point of fact they are only in favor of crippling a Republican Administration and obtaining the reputation of an economical party. One illustration of the results of their iniquitous hypocrisy in this regard is furnished by the Washington *Republican*, which prints three columns of heart-rending letters from employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at present out of employment because of the deficiency in the appropriation. These letters, which are from widows of officers and soldiers who died in the late war, young girls who are the only support of their widowed mothers and several brothers or sisters, and many who have become reduced in circumstances and were obliged to procure a position in that Bureau, reveal a deplorable state of misery. It is also no less than one of the richest of the jaded clerks died of starvation a few days ago, having no means of procuring food. There were between twelve and thirteen hundred of these ladies discharged, a large number of whom are in the direst want and some on the verge of actual starvation. This is Democratic "economy" and humanity.

THE Washington *Republican* learns that it is the intention of the Central Pacific ring to press for a favorable report from the Railroad Committee of the Senate upon the bill smuggled into the committee at its last meeting. The bill proposes to bestow the Texas and Pacific land grant upon the Southern Pacific of California, and authorize it to construct the trans-continental line as far as El Paso, there to be met by a road running from Austin or San Antonio, Texas, this latter line to be under the same management. This would, of course, cut off New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis and all other points on the Mississippi from any connection with this new Central Pacific line. The *Republican* says:

As extraordinary as it may seem, we are credibly informed that there are members of the committee who support this monstrous scheme, which, if consummated, would forever perpetuate the merciless grasp with which the Central Pacific now holds the commerce and industries of the Pacific States and the trans-continental traffic, and that they are all Republicans. If this be true, we warn them that they are giving the Democrats on the committee, who are said to be unanimously opposed to this scheme, a dangerous advantage, as no better weapon could be furnished our enemies in the approaching Presidential contest than to be able to convince the country that the party already held them responsible for the existence of the present grinding monopoly, are in favor of forever perpetuating its power by further legislation.

BOTH RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL are said to be observing their treaty stipulations closely, and thus far have not molested Black Hills adventurers. There is a fine touch of satire in this, since there is hardly a rule in the moral code which we do not break in our treatment of the aborigines. We have as yet no right to the Black Hills. We condemn the conduct of the whisky thieves, and of other robbers of the Government and the nation, and yet we do not seem to have the faintest idea that we are ourselves so acting toward the Indians as to make the misdeeds of our own rascals seem chivalrous and Christian-like, by comparison. Our plunderers had resort to artful means to get their prey, whereas the people roughly take the Indians' lands because they are strong enough to take them openly, and because it has been suddenly discovered that they are worth taking, in utter violation of the plighted faith of the nation. Stealing money from the strong is a crime, but it is not half so bad a crime as that of stealing lands from the weak.

BISMARCK is credited with saying that the French extremists, if they obtain power, will begin eating the priests before they tackle the Germans—the task is so much easier; "and," he adds, "I have no desire to balk their appetite in that direction." One extreme always begets another. In his Lenten pastoral one of the French bishops anathematises all those who belong to Liberal clubs, and orders the faithful to cease all intercourse with them. The pastoral also states that the Pope, owing to his infallibility, is inconstestably the organ on earth of the Divine Thought, not only in matters of faith, but in all other matters, civil and political, as well.

IT is to be hoped that the resumption of operations in the anthracite coal regions of this State may prove to be the beginning of a steady movement toward a general revival of industries. The miners have behaved admirably during their two or three months of enforced idleness, and this peaceful deportment is so much the more remarkable from the fact that some of their former companions were being tried, at the same time, on charges of murder and incendiarism. This tends, as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* admits, to show that, after all, the real coal miners of the Pennsylvania region do not belong to the Molly Maguire society, and that they were wrongly accused, in a body, of having accomplished the dark deeds perpetrated by a handful of scoundrels who were no workmen at all, but who came from other districts, and who caused the Governor to send troops last year into those regions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is corn in Egypt, but no cash.

The Virginia Legislature stands adjourned to-day, and damned.

The *Post* still talks fiercely. But anon it will roar as gently as a sucking dove.

A couple of geese in Bucks county, this State, have gone to law over a chicken.

Mad dog stories are current, though the weather is cold and the month is March.

Bingham, the convicted whisky man of Indiana has gone glimmering—evaporated.

The standing street car cry of "no seat, no fare," has reached the Ohio Legislature.

Death rides on every passing breeze and sits on every flower for the average Democratic statesman.

Better late than never. The Legislature of Iowa has just made women eligible to all school offices.

The first Chinese locomotive recently made its trial trip near Shanghai, and the Celestials are crowing.

Harriet Beecher Stowe squeezed the nectar of $1,300 from her orange-grove in Florida last summer.

St. Louis howls at the proposed departure of General Sherman for Washington for a permanent residence.

The Kentucky Legislature has adjourned. No act of the session so became the members as the ending of it.

Winslow is dead. That is to say, he is in the toils of the English circumlocution office, and might as well be dead.

A Chinese iron-clad which has just been launched bears the ironical name of "Terror to the Western Nations."

Do you know that kerosene oil is an effective antidote for the bite of a snake, when applied externally? It is said so.

The St. Louis directory shows the population of that city to be 488,182, not including the occupants of the jail and cemetery.

A Barber has just left a town in Massachusetts, after having shaved a number of long-faced persons to the amount of $20,000.

Think of over 2,200 books published on the game of chess alone! So says the latest history of that subject. It should be checked.

The Kentucky interest law has been changed so as to limit the amount which may be taken by special agreement to eight per cent.

Blaine has gone to New York to remain ten days, and the Democrats in the House breath easier than they have since the session began.

Justice in the old mythology is represented as being blind, but she hits right and left, and just now seems to be on a regular "tare."

Speaker Kerr has accorded the privileges of the floor to the notorious Emma mine witness, Lyon—otherwise known as Lying Jim, of Utah.

What a Turk! The Constantinople *Stamboul* alludes gravely to the little affair of General Schenck with that woman, Emma Mine.

It is now claimed that a woman invented the McCormack reaper, but was too poor to obtain a patent, so that McCormack harvested the fortune.

The Canadian Government is negotiating with some Chicago steamboat companies for the carrying of emigrants to Duluth, *en route* for Manitoba.

Alas! The Springfield *Republican* reports that there are clerical scandals in Massachusetts, and that its readers will soon hear more of them.

The spirit of chivalry is reviving. A man in Onondaga, New York, has just been mulcted in $5,000 damages for calling a lady "a witnered-up old maid."

All the available room on the steamers and sailing vessels to arrive at San Francisco within the next six months has been secured for the importation of Chinese.

Great political corruption has been found, us the result of "investigation," to prevail at Norwich, England. Norwich is the Eatanswill of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Nation Trust Company: *Autolycus*, "Wherefore that box?"—*Shepherd:* "There lies such secrets in that box which none must know." (Winter's Tale: Act IV. Scene 3.)

A Minnesota physician has on exhibition a tape-worm nearly four hundred feet in length, which was taken from one of his patients. It is not stated how much of the man is left.

More piety than religion. The Massachusetts Board of Health have made the important discovery that most of the inhabitants of that State, above five years of age, eat pie twice a day.

The wicked Rochester *Democrat* says: "Mr. Tallow is a candidate for office in Omaha." Mistake. He can pretty well, and the canvass waxed warm, but the voters snuffed him out.

An unprecedented quantity of snow has fallen this winter on all the mountains west of Salt Lake. In some of the ranges the snow has drifted and accumulated to the depth of fifty or sixty feet.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still hidden under twenty feet of snow, but as trains will probably get running again by the Fourth of July, perhaps there isn't any urgent necessity for the proposed Southern line, after all.

A South Carolina farmer some time ago turned an old, sore-backed horse out to die, and the animal had been forgotten until it returned a few days ago, with a small oak growing out of its back. An acorn fell into it, from which the bush grew. Fact.

A rare witness has been discovered in New York. In a trial now in progress in that city, a man who had once appeared as a witness for the plaintiff, turned up a few days ago as a witness for the defendant, and swore that he had perjured himself at his first appearance in regard to the most important point of the testimony in the case, and that he had received money from the parties to the suit in consideration of his evidence.

PERSONAL.

Anna Dickinson, it is said, will positively make her *debut* as an actress at the Globe Theater, Boston, April 12.

Hon. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has joined Beecher's church. Mr. Kinsella was born and bred a Catholic, but he has always been an ardent admirer of Mr. Beecher; and was, no doubt, an easy proselyte.

The champion bankrupt henceforth is named George T. Porter, a New York insurance broker, who has been thrown into bankruptcy, his schedule showing liabilities to the amount of $40,000, and assets as follows: "Portions of the wearing apparel, suits of clothes and ten changes of undergarments of unknown value."

A noble charity is that of Mrs. Jonathan Sturgis, of New York, who has purchased Cozzen's famous hotel on the Hudson to be used for convalescent patients from hospitals. It is situated on a precipitous bluff overlooking the American Rhine at West Point, and was the favorite resort of General Winfield Scott in his declining years.

The announcement that Bayard Taylor is appointed "poet laureate" of the Centennial, calls attention to the fact that he is living in quiet matrimonial bliss in New York city. Mr. Taylor is one of the most fortunate of American writers, and is also one of that brilliant array of printers who have worked their way up from the composing stick to eminence in letters.

George Francis Train owns some clothes and a watch; that is all his personal property as he swore in the bankruptcy court in New York the other day. But if he had his rights he would be a millionaire and President of the United States to boot —so he says. Among his "assets" (principally uncollectable) as given to the court are the following: Claim against the British Government, $1,000,000; claim against James McHenry for negotiating bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, $500,000; claim against the Home Railroad Company, of Birkenhead county, England, $1,000,000; claim for helping to build the Union Pacific Railroad, $300,000; 5,000 lots in Omaha and Chicago, price $10,000,000; claim for exposing the Beecher-Tilton scandal, $100,000; claim for false imprisonment by the New York authorities, $1,000,000.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Consolidation of Coke Manufacturers—Brownsville and New Haven Railroad—The Contested Borough Election, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., March 27, 1876.

Through the medium of your columns we beg leave to say a few words, not for our own glorification, but simply to let the world know that notwithstanding the corruption at Washington, and selling of trader posts, hard times and general depression of things, the people of this region still live, and are putting in their best licks to make the "old thing" wag.

A majority of our coke manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to form a "Manufacturers' Union," that shall do away with "middle men," (traders), and make the schedule of prices uniform. As the trade is carried on now, there are too many "middle men," or buyers from the manufacturers at the works, who buy as cheaply as possible, and sell as exorbitantly as they can, thus always creating dissatisfaction among consumers. The company will have a general manager or agent, through whom all sales will be made. About eighteen hundred ovens are already in the movement, and as soon as two thousand are put down, the combination will begin operations. This will do away entirely with understrappers, and give the manufacturers alone the advantages of a "corner" in the coke trade. Among the companies already interested are H. Clay Frick & Co., Watt, Reid & Co., Morgan & Co., Lake & Co. and numerous others.

The survey of the Brownsville and New Haven Railway is almost completed, and work on the grading will be commenced about the 1st of April. This road will probably be the cause of some opposition between our great trunk lines, the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, as efforts are being made by both companies to secure its connection with their lines. Should it connect with the Southwestern Pennsylvania road its depot and other appurtenances will be placed on the west side of the river; but should it connect with the Baltimore and Ohio, as in all probability it will, a bridge will be built over the river, and connection made on this side. This will give another impetus to the advance of our already thriving town, and add something to our population and shipping facilities, opening up a rich and fertile region heretofore almost unknown.

The First National Bank of Connellsville will open on or about the first of May. The capital stock, $50,000, is already paid in and the officers elected. J. D. Frisbee, President; Hon J. S. Newmyer, Vice President.

The Democratic party sustained a signal defeat on last Saturday in the decision of Judge Aipheus Wilson in the contested election case between Joseph F. Forrey, Republican, and James E. Stillwagon, Democrat, for the office of Burgess of this borough. At the election held on the 15th of February a majority of *five* was returned by the judges for Forrey. This was something almost without parallel in our little history, and struck our Democratic brethren, who had heretofore been ruling with a high hand, and carrying all elections by a majority of seventy to one hundred, so forcibly that a contest was agreed on by the friends of Still wagon, based on the fact that ballots enough had been ruled out by the board of election to give him a majority. The ballot box was taken to court and the votes counted, when it was found that no ballots had been ruled out wrongly by the board of election and Forrey was declared elected by the court.

On Saturday evening a ratification meeting was held by Forrey's friends, and Doc. Newcomer delivered one of his soul-stirring addresses, saying to his Republican friends that work for a great end had just been commenced, and that was only the forerunner of things to come. He urged upon them the necessity of working and striving to keep the great party in the ascendency, by taking advantage of the victory just achieved.

Had the Republican party worked together, and drawn the lines closely, the entire ticket would have been elected and the borough offices entirely cleared of the stench and foulness that has fitted them for the past seventeen years. Yet we would be satisfied with what we have gained, and should not be surprised to see the county of Fayette turn in the balance ere the warning of another autumn, and spit out the great load of rotten, filthy corruption in the shape of Democracy she has held in her stomach for years past. E. W.

THE following statement showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States, during the *two months* ended February 28th and 29th, 1875 and 1876, respectively, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Articles.	1875.	1876.
Alkali	£195,916	£132,705
Apparel and slops	£ 18,414	£ 9,340
Beer and ale	£ 20,415	£ 23,374
Copper, wrought, ewts	88	109
Cotton piece goods of all kinds, yards	21,478,500	17,477,600
Earthen and chinaware, &c.	£36,463	£ 38,577
Haberdashery and millinery goods	£167,172	£ 81,380
Hardware and cutlery	£106,364	£ 72,161
Iron, pig, tons	7,291	5,078
Bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	618	452
Railroad of all sorts, tons	4,981	94
Hoops, sheets, and boiler and armor plates, tons	579	313
Tin plates, tons	17,991	15,141
Cast or wrought, tons	999	910
Old, for manufacture, tons	445	1,201
Steel, unwrought, tons	1,597	1,178
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, pipe, &c., tons		204
Linen piece goods, yards	25,168,900	20,663,500
Machinery, other than steam engines	£28,109	£ 46,831
Paper, writing and printing, and envelopes	£7,709	£1,921
Other kinds	£1,276	£1,358
Salt, rock and white, tons	49,728	43,974
Silks, broad stuffs of silk or satin, yards	86,470	65,708
Ribbons of all sorts	£1,067	£1,063
Other articles of silk only	£20,741	£14,403
Other articles of silk and of other materials	£4,467	£3,995
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	10,691	7,150
Stationery, other than paper	£10,743	£11,518
Tin, unwrought, cwts	6,980	4,375
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs	29,630	23,500
Woolen cloths, coating, &c., yards	908,500	607,800
Worsted stuffs, yards	12,465,700	10,980,800
Carpets, not being rugs, yards	702,900	395,000

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness arising from impoverished blood, from the effects of nervous debility, difficulty of breathing, weakness, cold or clammy hands and feet, lack of energy, nervousness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, dyspepsia or indigestion, dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, sinking or fluttering of the heart, palpitation, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyes, with sunken and sallow skin, want of attention, etc. Sold only by $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other drug. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, which restores the nervous and mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system, giving it health and tone. Genuine. Office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Depot, 1 Wall street, New York. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Tape Worm

Removed alive, with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Dr. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SUMMER SESSION
OF THE
CLEVELAND MEDICAL SCHOOL,

Consisting of Recitations, Lectures and Clinics, at the College and Cleveland City Hospital, will commence on

APRIL 3, 1876,

And continue twelve weeks. A Summer and Winter course will be considered equivalent to a year's study.

JOHN BENNITT, M. D., Dean.
FRANK WELLS, M. D., Secretary.

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREKEISEN, C. E., Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 109 Wood street office.

WALL PAPER, &C:

WALL PAPER!

1876.

DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.

The best Parisian houses fully represented.

EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.

SATIN EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS, complete assortment.

NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very reasonable.

AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.

First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

New Paper Hangings!

FOR SPRING OF 1876,

At No. 107 Market Street,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made during the season. Our GILT, PLAIN AND SATIN DAMASK AND BLANK FALL PAPERS DADOS, DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS PALMER
DEALER IN
Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 110 Wood Street,
FIRST DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE.
All the latest styles on hand. Call and examine.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS'
FURNITURE!
Parlor, Library, Diningroom & Chamber
FURNITURE.
Best Styles and Largest Stock in City to select from.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
UPHOLSTER GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

LAMPS.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
300 LIBERTY STREET, COR. SMITHFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.
Courteous and Prompt Attention.
A Moderate Price for a Good Article.
Please Call and See for Yourself.

Argand Burners, Argand Wicks, Bulb Chimneys, Brackets, Burners, Brass Founts, Chandeliers, Clear Lighters, Candle Wick, Chimneys, Collars, Dark Lanterns, Fillers, Founts, Gas Globes, Gas Chimneys, Gas Shades, Green Globes, Hangers, Hand Lamps, Hotel Lamps, Japanned Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, Lamp Brushes, Lanterns, Lard Lamps, Lantern Globes, Match Safes, Moulds, Nursery Lamps, Opal Chimneys, Paper Shades, Putty, Pocket Lanterns, Pulpit Lamps, Pendents, Plaster Paris, Pocket Lanterns, Reflectors, Round Wick, Red Wick, Reed Glasses, Sewing Lamps, Screws, Sun Burners, Shades, Shears, Student Lamps, Student Lamps, Do Chimneys, Do Burners, Side Lamps, Smoke Bells, Stable Lanterns, Tin Reflectors, Venus Burners, Wicks, Wax Tapers, Mammoth or No. 3 Burners, Oil Cans, all sizes, Old Style Chimneys, Odd Parts of Lamps, Pullers for Chandeliers, Railroad Lamps, Sun Hinge Burners, Steamboat Lamps, Toilet Hand Lamps, Tripod Shade Holders, Two-Joint Bracket, Triple Brackets, Unique Burners with Rings, Vase Burners and Chimneys.

ELAINE at Manufacturer's Prices.
WINDOW GLASS CUT TO ORDER.
LAMPS REPAIRED.

BEST CARBON AND HEAD-LIGHT

OILS.

PAINTING!

Best and cheapest PAINTING in the city at
GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield street.

W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights & Measures,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City.
Box 248, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A new and complete stock of Spring Dress Goods at very attractive prices.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS,

Large assortment Striped Dress Goods.

AT 12 1-2 AND 15 CENTS,

Extra quality in New Spring Plaids, double-faced, a bargain.

AT 18 3-4 CENTS,

A very fine line of New Plaids, latest effects and colorings.

AT 37 1-2 AND 44 CENTS,

New Silk Poplins, shade a few Spring, worth nearly double.

AT 50C TO $1 00,

A very desirable line of New Spring Dress Goods, in a large variety of fabrics, extra good value.

COLORED ALPACA.

A choice assortment of Colored Alpacas, double-faced, warranted to wash without shrinking or fading, all the new shades.

ALPACA AND MOHAIR.

Complete assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, superior value, from 18½c to 87½c.

75C TO $4 50 PER YARD,

Extra good value in Black Dress Silks.

A VERY SELECT

And choice assortment of New Light and Mourning Check Silks, New Light and Mourning Stripe Silks, Fancy Colored Silks.

BARGAINS IN

Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., for Men and Boys' wear.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins AND Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

ALL QUALITIES.

PRICE LOW.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c,

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING,

Nos. 20 and 22 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEGAL.

Notice in Equity.

William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county. No. 3, August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, heretofore duly appointed Receiver, &c., in the above entitled suit, did, on the 8th day of March, 1876, file in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, at Meadville, in said county, the final account as such Receiver, and that on the 8th day of April, 1876, Wm. R. Scott, Esq., was, by the order and decree of said Court, duly appointed Master to examine and report upon said account, and distribute the funds in the hands of the undersigned, according to law.

And notice is also hereby further given, that on the 22nd day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will move the said Court for an order or decree directing him to deliver the property that now belongs to the estate of said appellant Receiver to the parties found to be entitled thereto, and that he be thereupon discharged from the duties of the trust.

DAVID McCAR Receiv
M. CROSBY, Solicitor.
March 11, 1876.

Notice in Equity.

William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, No. 3, August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th day of March, 1876, the undersigned was duly appointed Master in the above entitled action, to examine into the accounts of David McCargo, Receiver, &c., heretofore filed in said Court, and report to said Court, and to make distribution of the funds now in the hands of said Receiver, and that I shall attend to the duties of my appointment at the Master's office in Room, in the Court House, in the city of Meadville, in said county, on the 8th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think fit to do so.

WM. R. SCOTT, Master.
March 11, 1876.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Pittsburgh, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALONZO INSKEEP and ORLIN B. INSKEEP, both of Tionesta, Forest county, and JOSIAH B. POOL, partners as A. Inskeep & Co., of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their Creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

JAS. L. YOUNG, Assignee.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. P. Bakewell, late of the 7th ward, Allegheny, in said county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.

BENJ. P. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED."
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

Steam Sliced Smoked Beef and Tongue,

KEYST

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, 1876.

As the month draws to a close, there is some increase in the demand for bank accommodations by their regular customers and business men, for the purpose of working over the April settlements. The inquiry of this character does not produce any effect upon the ease and strength of the loan market, beyond a slight hardening of the extreme low rates quoted last week, and discounts on prime sixty to ninety days commercial paper are still quotable at 7@8 per cent. to customers at the banks, while outside business is done at 8@11 per cent., varying as to the quality and character of the paper. The general condition of business is reported as very quiet, but there are encouraging features. In the leading cities other than Pittsburgh last week there is reported an aggregate of business transactions represented in bank clearings fully up to the average. The corresponding week last year was one of comparatively small transactions at Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis and the comparison shows a considerable increase at New York and Philadelphia. For the year thus far, however, Philadelphia is the only one of the leading cities which shows any considerable increase of clearings, a circumstance for which the many and large transactions in connection with the approaching Centennial may in part account. Chicago and St. Louis show a slight increase; as yet, Cincinnati and Boston a slight loss; and New York a loss of $400,000,000 in transactions since January 1, compared with the corresponding period last year. Returns of thirty-two railways show earnings of $14,410,854 since January 1, 1876, against $12,262,293 during the corresponding weeks last year, and, while only two roads show no increase, the returns for the first and second week in March, as far as received, are especially encouraging.

—The fall in silver threatens English finances with trouble, to which the London *Economist* guardedly calls attention. Silver is the legal tender in India, and the revenues of the Indian Government are payable in silver. These taxes amount to about $105,000,000 a year in gold, and of this about $75,000,000 a year are disbursed in London to pay interest on the Indian debt and for other purposes. The Government finds itself in the awkward position of receiving its Indian revenue in currency that has suddenly declined in value to about eighty six cents on the dollar. India with its population of over 200,000,000 is doing business with a depreciated currency. The depreciation has not made itself felt there, and British merchants are temporarily driving a profitable business by buying goods in India with silver, which passes at 100 there, but can be bought in London by the merchant at 86. This of course will be a short lived trade. When the depreciation makes itself felt in India the effects on business, and finances, Indian and British, cannot fail to be serious. The $105,000,000 of revenue, for instance, is now worth only about $93,000,000, and the $75,000,000 that, used to pay the Indian interest and other obligations in London, will now pay only about $64,500,000. This deficit must be made good, but the taxes can not be changed—as they are fixed for stated terms, usually thirty years. In such a country as India it is of course impossible to change the standard from silver to gold as Germany has done. Silver is certain to decline still further in value, and developments interesting both to business men and students of finance may be looked for. Germany and the Netherlands by changing the standard avoided the difficulty that now menaces England. This has been done by the Netherlands. When the Australian and California gold discoveries appeared to be about to deteriorate gold, they adopted silver as their standard; and when the immense Nevada product of silver began to flood the markets they abandoned silver and took up gold again. These facts reinforce the arguments of the most advanced political economists for an entirely new standard of value that shall be free from the fluctuations of gold and silver. Such a new standard will soon be necessity.

—The San Francisco *Alta* foreshadows the appearance of a rival to the bonanza kicks, as follows:

"When the developments in the Gold Hill section begin to show up favorably, and were becoming the favorites of the people for investments, reports were freely circulated that the other end of the line, in the Mexican, especially, prospecting was exhibiting developments which would throw into the shade those of the Gold Hill mines. It was then hard, and it is even now difficult, to place the location of these prospective indications, but it is said to be in the 1,425 foot, level drift of the Belcher. The assays are magnificent, if one takes for truth what may be heard about them; but "as no one has seen any one that saw" the assays made, these magnificent reports may be accepted with many grains of allowance. Even if the ore assays but a half, ever since the lump plant was shown in Con. Virginia and California were made possible, the world has been the favorite section for speculators, and the feeling for that end was so strong that it really became a law of self with many that the reopening in the Comstock lode would be found that section, and therefore when the slightest indication or stranger is met, up there kicks bounce. It will take some time to educate this feeling and turn the tide, but could the developments in the Gold Hill country to improve and show up more rapidly as those reported in the Mexican, the speculative fever will be strongest in those stocks, if both exhibit equally good, there will be found plenty to take the stocks and go with the excitement which will be precipitated by the opening up of two rich bonanzas, and it will be a difficult matter for either to carry the premacy."

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* makes the following allusion to forgery of American bonds:

"The Paris police has just made an important seizure of foreign bonds of the New Jersey and New York and California and Oregon railways. The bonds were found in certificates in Belgium, and loans from banks had been obtained on the deposit of these of them as security. The parties named Collins and Hermens, had come to Paris with the intention of continuing their operations. One of the latter was arrested in a hotel with bonds representing a sum of three millions of francs in his their possession. The Belgian Government has made a demand for their extradition."

—We take from an exchange the following very pertinent and noteworthy remarks upon the necessity for a sound and safe condition of the banks in order to aid a thorough restoration of confidence. The comments were called out by the failure of the National Bank of the State of New York:

"Such failures in unexpected quarters are destructive to the growth of confidence, for they give rise to surmises that there are more come, and until there is reasonable confidence of assurance that the unsound or weak banks and mercantile firms are weeded out, there can be no large general improvement in business. It is a matter well known among monetary circles that quite a number of the New York banks have barely been able to make enough during the past year to pay current expenses and dividends, and other than mere their dividends they have been carrying worthless securities which would long ago have been charged to profit and loss as valueless assets. This is not good policy, and it is very probable that a bank examination ought to determine, but if there is a disposition to conceal the irregularities it is very difficult for an examiner to find them out unless he has no clue to work upon. Then there are various private banking institutions, which are not subject to the public, which are not open to examination by a public officer, of the public have no means of knowing their condition. That there is considerable extravagance in New York against some of these institutions, is shown by the quotations of sterling exchange, there being a difference of ¼ per cent. between the bills of various banks, which is considered a wide margin of profit under ordinary circumstances. Until there is a reorganization of some of the weaker banks, or a more thorough exposition of their financial condition, there will be extreme caution exercised and confidence will not be restored."

Additional Finance see Fourth Page.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Money 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange nominally unchanged. Commercial bills 480@480½. Gold 114. Customs receipts $462,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $36,000. Clearings $30,000,000. Sterling exchange at 487@490.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 113¾ to 114¼ and closed at 114. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent; loans also at flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet and firm. State securities were dull. Pacific opened weak and declined ½ to 1¼ per cent., the latter St. Paul preferred. Hannibal St. Joseph common declined 1½ per cent. After midday the general market recovered somewhat, led by Pacific Mail. During the last hour, stocks were irregular, feverish and in the main comparably lower than at the opening. Hannibal St. Joseph rose from 15¾ to 16¾, Western Union, Rock Island and Pacific Mail were steady.

It is said that German financiers are about organizing a bank here with a capital of ten millions. Transactions on the Stock Exchange were 171,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern, 14,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, and 72,000 on shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
Adams Express	68	Toledo & Wabash	33
Pacific Mail	29¾	Do. preferred	9¾
Quicksilver	16¾	Ft. Wayne	103
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	Terre Haute	5
American Express	69¾	Do. preferred	18
New York Central	113	Chicago & Alton	104½
Do. preferred	119½	Do. preferred	119½
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	Indiana Central	4
Do. preferred	36	Illinois Central	135
Erie	14¾	Burling'n & Quincy	118
Do. preferred	35½	Chicago & St. Louis	15½
Hudson River	31	Del. & Lack	119
Michigan Central	69	Atlantic & P. Tel.	19
Michigan Southern	100¾	Central Pac. bonds	107¾
Illinois Central	96¾	Union Pacific stock	62
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¾	Western Union	104½
Do. preferred	93½	Do. land grants	92½
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	104½	Maripposa	8¾
Do. preferred	118	Do. preferred	19½
Rock Island	122½	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	29¾	Missouri Pacific	13½

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	113½
Coupons, 1865	118¾	10-40's, registered	111¾
Coupons, 1865, new	119¼	10-40's, coupons	111¾
Coupons, 1867	121¼	Currency 6's	120¾
Coupons, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	37	Virginia, new	35
Tennessee, new	35	Missouri 6's	104
Louisiana, old	35		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 28, 1876.

We have again to report a very dull and unsatisfactory day in business circles, the disagreeable condition of the weather interfering with and checking trade in all branches, and intensifying the dullness which has already been reported. That the slackness of business has been greatly imposed by the very unfavorable character of the weather during the past two weeks is beyond doubt, and to that cause may be charged the principal part of the stagnation of business now prevailing.

In values the progress of the week has developed some movements of considerable importance. Corn, under continued scarcity, has again show an advance of some importance. In produce, butter, under the weakness noted yesterday, developed a decline of 2@3c, while apples, in scant supply, are advanced slightly. Eggs were somewhat lower, but closed steady at quotations. In provisions the feeling was strong, especially in lard, and we revise our quotations on the small packages. Other departments of business were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,651	Apples, bbls	361
Corn, bus	1,730	Cheese, pcs	20
Wheat, bus	720	Butter, pcs	160
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, pcs	5,431
Rye, bus	820	Bacon, tcs	110
Oats, bus	2,805	Hay, bales	234
Potatoes, bus	1,400		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was again sluggish and dull with my moderate receipts, the only feature of interest being the advance in corn which under a very light supply was 1@2c higher. Wheat was quiet but steady at about former rates. We quote Michigan white [illegible] 49@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 40@1 41; amber $1 39@1 39; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 20; rejected do 90c@1 10, as to quality; quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 rulling at $1 37@1 39. Corn was again scarce and higher, an advance having been made of about 2c on the closing prices of last week. We quote shelled at 56@57c for yellow; 55@56c for high-mixed; 53@55c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 56@58c; car 53@55c for yellow; 48@50c for mixed. Oats were quiet with light receipts, but the supply seems adequate to the demand. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 36@36c; white do at 41@42c; Western white 43@44c. Barley is very stagnant at former nominal quotations, Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@90c. Rye is a shade firmer at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is an ease to feeling in sympathy with the easier tone of Western advices, but there is not much fear that good standard flours are likely to go much lower than they are at present. Low grades are, however, very much depressed, and there is some flour of so very inferior a quality that it may be doubted whether it has any value at all. These things act unfavorably on the market, but choice brands continue firmly held and in good demand. Rates have undergone little or no change for the past thirty or sixty days. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50@8 00; do. do. do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; fancy do $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour in 5 lb packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen; in sacks, corn meal $6 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@2½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—There is a firm feeling and light supply, though receipts show an increasing tendency. We quote upland prairie at $13 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $19 00@20 00; No. 2, $17 00@18 00.

MILL FEED—The supply is firm and the market is steady. We note bran firm at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings and chopped feed $21 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is active, and, while receipts are liberal for the season, being 361 barrels yesterday, the stock in first hands is so light that an advance has taken place of 25@50c per barrel. We quote at $5 00@5 25 per barrel for choice; prime $4 25@4 75 ₱ barrel; mixed lots range from $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is steady. We quote business in a jobbing way at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The demand was sluggish and the market depressed. We quote prime to choice navy from first hands at 60@1 10 ₱ bushel; in a jobbing way at $1 15@1 20.

BUCKWHEAT—The inquiry was only moderate. We quote at 3@3½c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales were made in a jobbing way at $5 50 ₱ bbl, and quotations were given on round lots at $5 25@5 37½ ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—In large measure the limited receipts by rail alone having been 169 packages yesterday, exercised a lowering influence on the market, and there was a decline of 2@3c. At the decline, choice and prime grades were in strong demand. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 28@29c ₱ lb; prime to choice 32@36c; common to fair rules at 15@20c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady market with light supply. Prices are firm at $15 00@16 00 ₱ barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The tone of the cheese market is steady with a light stock and an ordinary demand. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand is light and wholly of a jobbing character. We quote common to choice apples at 3@3½c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@20c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 16@17c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 25@26c; unpitted 6@9c per ₱.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are been very heavy for a day or two past, and the market eased off about a cent. Dealers think that the bottom has been reached and hope for an improvement in the market by Easter. We quote at 14@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOPS—We quote prime 1875's at 18@20c ₱ ₱; mediums 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@26c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are liberal and the market is easier; quoted at $1 05@1 10 per gallon jug. Maple sugar ruled at 10@11c per pound.

NUTS—Peanuts are in fair jobbing request; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 3@4c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts sold at 6 00 ₱ bushel. Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10½@11c.

ONIONS—There is a slow but steady demand with values wholly unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—The market is firm. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c ₱ ₱; turkeys 16@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@80c per pair; on the wharf 75c per pair.

POTATOES—There were no receipts of importance to-day, but the stock on sample and the market continued easy at former prices. We learned of no business in round lots and quotations in that respect are nominal. We quote round lots at 38@42c for peachblows; 38@35c for Peerless and Early Rose. Small lots are made from store at 35@40c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows. Sweet potatoes were jobbing in a small way at $5 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—The feeling was firm with a light supply. We quote clover seed at $10 25@10 50 in a jobbing way, and $10 00@10 15 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets were dull and in slight demand at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

Trade continued exceedingly active among the leading provision dealers to-day, many of them reporting as an overabundance of orders. The market was very firm and prices were strong. We note a shade higher values in lard with a revision of the prices on lard in small packages:

BACON—There was a steady feeling at quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10½@10½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½@12¾c; clear sides 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½@15c for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a marked upward tendency. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 14½@14¾c; do in half-barrels 14¾@14¾c; in buckets 15@15½c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces 14½@15c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 15¾@15¾c ₱ ₱; in buckets 15½@16c ₱ ₱. We note a revision of the prices of lard in packages which we give as follows: in 3-lb caddies 17¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 17¼c ₱ ₱; in 2-lb pails 17¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 17¼c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 85@90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@66c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—The market is strong, the ruling prices being $21 00@21 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9½@10c ₱ ₱; country do 8½@8½c ₱ ₱.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c ₱ ₱; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

Petroleum.

MARCH 28.—The market was active to-day with wide fluctuations in crude, owing to the manipulations of opposing interests in oil circles. Refined did not fluctuate so widely and was not materially changed, though the general tone was lower in sympathy with the tendency of crude during the afternoon.

CRUDE—The market opened this morning at the following: United and Conduit 99½ bid, and 99 asked; Union 82 05 bid. During the early part of the morning there was a considerable volume of business done without any material change in prices. The tone of the market was strong and active. Toward noon it became somewhat stronger and advanced to 82 10¾ for Conduit and United. Early in the afternoon in consequence of heavy offerings from Oil City, the market became suddenly weak, and rapidly declined to 99¾ bid for Conduit and United, but as suddenly reacted to 82 10¾ bid. Later in the afternoon it became easier at 82 09¾ bid, but seller March reacted above very firm at 82 10¾, at which it closed. The events of to-day indicate the sharp impending conciests soon likely to take place between the large and conflicting interests in the market. There is manifest a disposition on the part of the large refining interest to manipulate the market, which seems to be opposed by equally large interests. Shipments 87 277@2 30.

REFINED—There was not any material fluctuation in the values of refined to-day, but the changes in crude produced a variation in the feeling of the market, the tone varying in sympathy with crude. Eastern advices are not very favorable to a large export movement, which acts as a sort of drawback upon the upward tendency which other events would be displayed. We quote standard white on the cars at 10½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@12½c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 14¾@14½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14½@14½c for spot and March delivery. Baltimore rules at 14½@14½c for prompt and this month's delivery.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, March 28.—The *Derrick* says: United opened at $2 13¾ bid and $3 13¾ asked. There were dealings at both prices. The feeling then became stronger and a few sales were made at $2 14¾. This price, however, was the prevailing one for only a short time, when under large offerings, it dropped gradually to $2 11½, with unusually large sales at intermediate figures. Business was being done at this price when one of the bears sold quite extensively at $2 10, but as all his offerings were taken the market price could hardly have been placed below $2 10¾@2 11¼. At the o'clock several 5,000 barrel lots of certificates dated to-morrow (Tuesday) changed hands at $2 11¾, and the bears appeared determined to close the day at $2 10 and for this purpose offered small lots at that price and $2 10¾, at which some sales were made. The ringleaders on the bull side, however, appeared desirous of obtaining large lots, and succeeded in a measure in doing so, the final sales of the day being 20,000 barrels of United certificates dated to-day at 2 10. Shipments $2 30@2 31¼. The total sales were 116,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, March 28.—The *Courier* says: The market opened strong at $2 13¾ for United, which advanced to 15, but owing to oil in large quantities being placed on sale by the bears, it declined and at the close was offered at $2 11¾ with bids at $2 10. Unchanged at $2 09¾ and Conduit at $2 10 after selling at $2 12¾. Pennsylvania Transportation, river division, dobilined to $2 10¾. At the close sentiment was strong at $2 27¾@2 30, and Upper Road closed at $2 28¾.

NEW LONE, March 28, closing 27.—The highest markets on the creek lead to advanced rates here, but there is very little doing on export account, partly owing to the scarcity of ocean freight room. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9c and 11¾c in shipping order; refined 14½c; cases 16@20c; naphtha is quoted at 10c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 14¾c; at Philadelphia 14½c.

TITUSVILLE, March 28.—Upper road $2 26¾ and firm.

OIL CITY, March 28.—Market unsettled with considerable sparring by buyers and sellers. Large lots are changing hands at $2 09¾ bid; $2 10 asked; immediate shipment offered at $2 27½.

ROUSEVILLE, March 28.—Market quiet and firm; no business to quote.

TIDIOUTE, March 28.—Market quiet but firm; sales at $2 20.

PARKERS, March 28.—The market is strong; United and Conduit $2 10@2 11¾; Union $2 09¾; outside lines $1 97½@2 00; shipments $2 30@2 31. Pennsylvania Transportation, $2 07½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Petroleum quiet firm with a good export demand; standard white 14½@14¾c; crude 8½c; cases 18½c; no sales; no futures offering.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Petroleum firmer; refined 14½@14¾c; crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Petroleum firmer and in better demand; crude 8½@8¾c; refined 14¾c; cases 18½@21½c.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Petroleum strong; crude 8½@8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Refined petroleum 31¼ francs.

LONDON, March 28.—Refined petroleum 11¾@11¾d; spirits 8½@9½d.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Renned petroleum 11¾@11¾d; spirits do 8½@9½d.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Petroleum unchanged and firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 13½c; prime white 150 degrees test 12½c, in car lots, cash.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 28, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Keystone P Co.	Pennsylvania Oil Works.	90
S Craig	Empire Oil Works	150
S Craig	Citizens' Oil Works	192
Total		432

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

March 28, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J A McKee & Son, Warden, P & Co, Balto		169
Standard Oil Co., Warden, P & Co, Balto		1,843
Lockhart & F ..., Warden, P & Co, Balto		1,151
Livingston Bros, Warden, P & Co, Balto		642
Citizens' Co, John S Davis, Philta		1,455
Lockhart & F ..., Warden, P & Co, Philta		194
Livingston Bros, Warden, P & Co, Philta		32
Total		4,286

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 15@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are quiet at $1 18@1 15 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 12½c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill flour 9@9½c; do wheat 9c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: 5 cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ lb cans $2 00; 1 lb cans $3 50; 5 lb cans $20 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market is steady; trade only moderate.

BROOMS—The demand is somewhat improved and trade is tolerable active. The following are the current rates for local manufacturers:

Patent screw ferule carpet	4 25
No. 4 extra parlor	4 25
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 00
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 5 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 00
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 3 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 50
No. 5 stock brush, 4-string	2 50
No. 4 stock brush, 3-string	2 75
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 75
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 2 common	2 00
No. 3 shakers	2 00
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 25@1 50

BROOM CORN—The inquiry is for small lots only at former prices. We quote choice hurl 10½@11c; No. 1 hurl 8½@9c; choice self-working 9½@10c; No. 1 hurl 8@8½c; crooked hurl 7½c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5@5½c; long green old stock 6c; red tipped crooked 4½@5½c.

CEMENT—Trade is rather limited at former rates. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Plumb's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00. White lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 60@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Bellefontaine $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl. Calcined plaster—Fort Scott brands $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $2 75@3 25; Wisconsin $2 75@3 25.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand was moderate. Prices are as follows:

Manilla Rope.

	Per pound.
¼ inch diameter and upward	15½c
¼ inch diameter and upward	15½c
¾ and 5-16 inch diameter	15½c
Tarred rope and lath yarn	11½c
Hay, stave and leather twine	16c

Oil Well Drilling Cables

Hawser laid	11½c
Hawser laid, tarred rope yarns	13½c
Sand pump rope	12½c

Sisal Rope.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½c
¾ inch diameter	12½c
¾ and 5-16 inch diameter	12½c
Hay, spoke and leather twine	14c

New Zealand Rope.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½c
¾ inch diameter	12½c
¾ and 5-16 inch diameter	12½c
Hay twine	12½c
Tarred lath twine	11½c

HINGES AND LEATHER—There is a weak feeling in hides, and values have declined materially since our last report. Leather is rather quiet but steady. Quotations are as follows:

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@7c
Green salted steers, light	7½@8c
Green salted steers, heavy	8c
Green salted calf	9c
Green butcher cows	5½c
Green butcher steers, light	6c
Green butcher steers, heavy	7c
Green butcher calf	10c

Leather

Oak sole, country	30@ 31
Oak sole, city	29@ 30
Red sole, B. A., heavy and mid	29@ 41
Red sole, Ormoco	28@ 30
Red sole, good dgt	24@ 28
Oak, rough	30@ 35
Harness, city oak	35@ 38
Harness, country	32@ 35
Harness, No. 2 and common	28@ 32
Fair skirting	40@ 43
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$40 00@96 00
Belt leather	40@ 44
Finished calf	90@1 00
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@ 22
Finished kips	50@ 90

LUMBER—Trade has not fairly opened yet as far as lumber afloat is concerned, while the business from yards is rather sluggish and limited. We quote as follows:

Unplaned Lumber.

Clear, ₱ M	$48 00
Second common	25 00
Third common	19 00
Sheeting	15 75
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00

Planed Lumber.

Clear	$56 00
Flooring boards	27 00
Partition boards	25 00
Shelving on both sides	27 00
Shelving on one side	25 00
Moulded weather boarding	27 00
Rabbited weather boarding	27 00
Half-inch patent planed	20 00
Half-inch unplaned	19 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripe	37 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	35 00

Shingle and Lath.

Shingles, eighteen-inch, XXX	$4 75
Lath	3 00

OILS—The market is generally higher We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90@95c; lard oil—No. 1, 65@67c; No. 2, 61@63c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 17@18c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 13@15c; extra engine (amber color), 90c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 80c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 25@30c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 25c; No. 2 West Virginia, 23c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 10@12c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ₱ gross, $13 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter white oil 77c; straits oil, for tanners, 53@55c.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; print wrapping 4½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 76@1c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@ 24c ₱ ₱.

RAGS—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 3@5c.

SCOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapoli, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALTS—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as at $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the rates as made by a recent and well maintained advance:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	7 00
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 90
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 50
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen	2 25
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	1 75
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03¾ spot; $1 02¾ seller April; $1 07¼ bid seller May; No. 3, 91¼c; rejected 81c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 46¼@47½c spot and seller April; new high mixed 43½@44c; rejected 41@42c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 33½@33¾c spot; 33¾@34c seller April; 35c seller May. Barley firm; 66¾@67c spot; 66¾c seller May. Rye steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12 40 spot; $12 40@12 42½ seller April; $12 65 seller May; $12 87½@12 90 seller June. Lard dull; 13.70@13.75c spot; 13.90@13.92½c seller April; 14.10c seller June. Bulkmeats quiet, steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Active and higher at $1 07@1 08.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower at $1 02¾@1 02¾ April; $1 07@1 07¾ May. Corn was easier at 46¾@c April; 49@49½c May. Oats ½c lower. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Flour firm; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 65; common to good $5 00@5 45; good to choice $5 60@7 75; extra Ohio $5 45@7 25; St. Louis $5 40@9 00. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4 10@5 25. Cornmeal firm at $2 75@3 25. Wheat steady; receipts 48,000 bushels; no grade $1 09@1 09; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 27½@1 29; No. 3, about $1 16. No. 2 Chicago, old in store, $1 28½; No. 2, $1 15; No. 1 Minnesota, in store, $1 34. Corn quiet and a shade firmer; receipts 29,000 bushels; lots, no grade, 68½c; No. 2, do steamer 68¾@69c; Rye very scarce; Western 85@88c; State 92c. Malt firm. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer and more active; receipts 20,000 bushels; Western mixed State 46@50c; white 47@53c. Hay and hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet; cargoes 19½@19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¼@7¾c; prime 7¾c. Rice and molasses in fair demand. Tallow heavy at 8½@9c. Rosin steady at $1 70@1 75. Turpentine steady at 39½@40c. Eggs lower; State and Pennsylvania 17c; Western 15½@16c. Pork steadier at $12 20@12 40. Beef firm and unchanged. Cutmeats—Western quiet; middles quiet; Western long clear, 12½c; city 13½c. Lard heavy; prime steam 14.17½@14.35c. Butter firm; Western 16@24c; State 20@33c. Cheese quiet at 6@13c. Whisky steady; sellers $1 14.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Flour firm; extras $4 65@5; high grades $7 25. Wheat—Steady; others dull and weak; Pennsylvania red $1 50; amber $1 50@1 51. Rye 82c. Corn steady; yellow 48@50c; mixed 44@45c. Oats in better request; white 45@49; mixed 44c. Whisky steady at $1 13. Butter in better demand; New York and Bradford county extra 30@40c; do firsts 28@32c; Western extra 24@28c; firsts 20@23c. Cheese steady; New York 13½@14c; Western fine 13½@13c. Eggs firm; fresh 16@17c. Wool steady and unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Flour steady, firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; receipts, No. 2 Western red $1 47; Pennsylvania red $1 48@1 50. Corn—Western firmer and higher; mixed 45@c. Oats quiet but steady; Western white 47@48c; mixed

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 32, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 28, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.74	30	87	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.25	44	84	E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
9 P. M..	29.22	41	83	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.357. Highest thermom....45
Mean thermom.... .39 Lowest thermom.....37
Rainfall.....0.36

Removal.

Our Office and Sales Rooms will be removed from 140 Wood street, on or about April 1st, to No. 37 Wylie avenue.
WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 128 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. PMWtf

The Omnibus Case Again.

There was a hearing Monday night, before Alderman Irwin, in the case of John Black and Mrs. Elora Eagley, charged with perjury by Mr. Howard Morton. Black did not appear, but Mrs. Eagley, after a hearing, was bound over in $1,000 bail for the Criminal Court. The case, it will be remembered, grew out of disputed testimony on the part of the defendants in a Penn avenue omnibus.

Fire at Irwin's.

At Irwin's station Jacob Goehring's brick building, occupied by P. Murray as a billiard hall, Runt & Freeman as a clothing store, and August Deien as a grocery, with the entire contents, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning at an early hour. Also, a one-story frame adjoining, occupied as a jewelry store. The value of the first mentioned is estimated at $2,000—covered by insurance. Murray's loss $1,000—covered; Runt & Freeman, loss $5,000—insured for $1,500; Deien, $500—insured for $400. The contents of the jewelry store were saved.

Credit Where Due, &c.

The *Telegraph* of yesterday says: "In an item published yesterday, we gave the *Gazette* credit for publishing exclusively the facts in relation to the finding of the 'treasure trove' in the cellar of the Nation Trust Company building, and inadvertently omitted mention of the *Evening Herald*, our leading and enterprising German Republican paper, which also published the facts in detail. Indeed, a note from the editor of the German paper, informs us that the item was unearthed by a French reporter, and the points furnished the 'Oldest.' We cheerfully give credit where credit is due."

That Box

There are no new developments concerning the box found in the cellar of the late Nation Trust Company's building. John H. Bailey, Esq., the Receiver of said company, after having made a thorough examination of the contents of the box, states that the papers are of no value whatever, as they are just such a lot of old papers as might be found in any other bank, the notes being all paid and of course valueless. He states, however, that there are some of Robert J. Grier's checks in the box, which represent sums drawn by him from the bank, but it will be understood that these are now valueless, as he has no estate remaining from which the money could be recovered.

Movements of Rail oad Officials.

The following officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company arrived at the Grant street depot yesterday in a special car: John King, Jr., President of the Connelsville Railroad Company; G. Hay Hara, Private Secretary; J. Guilford, General Freight Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and the Superintendent of the division.

Several officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also arrived in the city yesterday morning on the Cincinnati express. Among the gentlemen composing the party were A. J. Cassatt and Geo. B. Roberts, the Vice-Presidents Pennsylvania Railroad Company; G. Clinton Gardner, General Superintendent; Frank Thomson, General Manager. In company with Superintendent Pitcairn, the party were driven to the depot of the Pittsburgh, Virginia Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. A special train over the Connelsville Road bore both parties to Uniontown, where a conference was held yesterday afternoon, in reference, it is supposed, to the control of the Monongahela Railroad, which is about to be constructed. Nothing could be learned last evening as to the result of the conference.

Board of Health.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Slagle in the chair.

Mr. Kahn, of East Liberty, appeared before the Board, testifying to the unhealthy condition of the vicinity of Collins avenue and Station street, caused by filling up the streets and the neglect of the sewerage in that vicinity. Sanitary Inspector Lawson also testified that the vicinity was in an unhealthy condition, and the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

It was discovered that there was an omission in one of the bids acted upon at a recent meeting, and the contract for miscellaneous printing was reconsidered and let to S. Wiako at $89 16.

Bills for furniture for the pest house and contracts for other necessities were ordered to be paid.

Dr. Aside moved that the salary of nurses at the pest house be increased from $40 to $40 per month, the increase commencing with the month of March. Carried.

On motion warrants were ordered for the payment of officers of the Board, and a resolution was ordered on the City Treasurer for $1,66.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dries Hanson and Wm. Brooks, bankrupts, were finally discharged.

A meeting of the creditors of John C. Stroup was ordered to consider a proposition for settlement, on the 13th prox.

An order for the sale of certain personal property, in the case of Wm. J. Drake, was granted, also in the case of Edward Jiffkins.

John W. Knox, of Oil City, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, also Noah H. Passyunk, of Berwyn Depot.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Michael Lipp vs. John Ruffenbach and Kargeden Mesler. Same vs. same on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for fifteen dollars.

James Taylor *et al.*, trading as the Nation Trust Company, for use of J. H. Bailey, receiver, vs. Rowland H. Smith. Action on a note. On trial.

Christian Reifer vs. Keystone Bridge Company, owners, and John A. Hoffman, contractor. Action to recover certain work done. Plaintiff took a non suit.

K. Bracken vs. Wm. J. Smith, *scire facias* to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $156 98.

Bryan, trustee of Park Savings Bank, vs. Matthew Anderson; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $25.

Same vs. William Anderson. Verdict for a similar sum.

Same vs. J. G. Rawally. Verdict for a similar sum.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

The argument list is engaging the attention of this court.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Uriah Walton. Joseph Walton, on his own petition, was discharged from the appointment of committee of defendant, a lunatic, and August Ammon was appointed in his place.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Conrad Uppermen vs. Union Building and Loan Association. Affidavit of J. K. McMillan, President of defendant corporation, presented, and the time for answering the rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue was extended to March 31st at 10 A. M. This is an application for a mandamus to compel the association to put the money in the treasury up at auction and to require the resumption of weekly payments.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

John Rogner was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Thomas Benton. The defendant was charged with stolen dog collar, but the case was so trivial that the District Attorney did not consider it expedient to consume the time of the court in the case. The defendant put in no evidence.

Silas Tognolini entered *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny preferred by Ira Hathaway, and was sentenced to jail for twenty days.

Henry Dorsch was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee preferred by S. S. Clark.

Zeriah Lehman was acquitted of a charge of bailee, charged by Edward O'Hara, was acquitted.

The jury is out in the case of Ferdinand Trap, indicted for larceny, on oath of W. R. Barton. The case is of the charge of stolen two iron rails worth fifteen dollars.

John Jones is on trial for the larceny of a skiff.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. McGinnis, Jas. McNally, George Dempsey, Thomas Gallagher, James Logue, John Kelley *et al.*; John Young (two), James Mitchell, Robert Donaldson, John F. Guenard, Jr., Lee Ruth Smith, Samuel Hare, Joseph Starkey, J. H. Goe, Jack Garvey, James Pie ciser, John Campbell *et al.*, Fred Fregermuth, Thomas Van Rensselaer, Edward Schlemdle (two), Richard Crane, Geo. Carrick, Michael Cassidy, Patrick Fallon, Adam Cummens, Valentine Best, John Hersenroeder.

THE FANNIE ROBERTS CASE

Hearing Postponed Till Saturday.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock was the time fixed for the hearing, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the case of Fannie Roberts, of No. 58 Market street, who was fined $100 and costs by Mayor McCarthy for keeping a disorderly house in which one Behal died. Messrs. Swartzwelder and Reardon procured writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. When the case was called Judge Kirkpatrick continued it till next Saturday, stating that he did not wish to interrupt it twice. The counsel for the prisoner asked the Court to admit her to bail until the hearing, but the Judge declined to do so. The case will be heard at ten o'clock next Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

MORTUARY REPORT

Deaths in Pittsburgh the Past Week.

The Board of Health reports forty-one deaths during the week ending March 25th. They were, of white males, 21; females, 25; colored males, 2; females, 1. There were 14 married, 20 single, 4 widowed and 1 not stated. Average age of Pittsburgh, 22; other parts of United States, 10; England, 1; Germany, 10; Ireland, 4; not stated, 2. The ages were: Under 1 year, 10; from 1 to 2 years, 5; 2 to 5, 1; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 6; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 100, 2. The causes of death were: 1, abscess of brain, 1; angina pectoris, 1; cancer of abdomen, 1; cancer of brain, 1; bronchitis, 2; cancer of abdomen, 1; cancer of breast, 1; cancer, not stated, 1; congestion of brain, 1; consumption, 5; diphtheritis, 2; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; dysentery, acute, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; puerperal fever, 1; puerperal fever, 1; fracture of skull, 1; heart disease, not specified, 1; heart hypertrophy, 1; heart, valvular, 1; old age, 1; pneumonia, acute, 5; congestion of lungs, 1; hepatitis, acute, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 1; premature birth, 2; purpura, 1; pneumonitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; pleurisy, 1; suicide, 1; ulcer, 1; peritonitis, 1; whooping cough, 1.

The infectious diseases reported for the week ending March 25 were: Small-pox, 14; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheritis, 2. Total, 18.

The Finest Cigars

The market at 5 for 25 cents. "The Aromas" C. M.

THE INVESTIGATION

A Protest from William Smith.

A Defiant Letter from Mr. Henne.

ANOTHER CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

Further Testimony About the Pipe Contract, the Lowry Engines, Etc., Etc.—The Investigation Drawing to a Close.

Ten o'clock was the hour named for the reassembling of the House Committee appointed to investigate municipal affairs. At half-past ten only three of the seven members had appeared, namely: Messrs. Carson, Swann and Miner. Mr. Shidle, who had been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Graff, soon after arrived and completed the quorum.

D. D. Bruce, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Lowry.

W. W. YOUNG RECALLED.

This witness, President of the Lawrence Savings Bank, testified that in October, 1873, the bank borrowed $6,000, through John Rose. Ross asked the witness, one day, how they were getting along, and witness said tolerably well. Ross said if the bank wanted money he thought he could arrange a loan. Witness said he would be glad to make a loan. Ross made the loan through E. K. Jamison, of Philadelphia, to the amount of $8,000. Witness did not know, at that time, that $6,000 in water bonds had been put upon collateral security. When he did learn that fact, he made prompt arrangements to lift the bonds, which was done. The bank lost $1,000 or $2,000 by the operation, as they got no rebate for the interest which they paid.

COMMUNICATION FROM WM. SMITH.

C. B. M. Smith, Esq., counsel for Wm. Smith, submitted the following communication:

To the Honorable J. M Carson, Chairman and other members of the Legislative Committee of Investigation:

The undersigned, in view of the attacks which have been directly and indirectly made upon his character as a man and a contractor by hostile and interested parties, said attacks being made in the effort to sustain by the testimony of irresponsible and prejudiced witnesses formerly in his employ, which testimony has to his great injury been spread over the country by means of the press, demands from your Honorable committee an opportunity thoroughly to vindicate himself, as he firmly believes he can, and to show that in all his dealings in the city of Pittsburgh, which has been fair, honest and honorable, and to this end the undersigned insists that your honorable committee shall direct those who have the conduct of this investigation to set forth and specify the charges which they make and seek to establish against the undersigned, in the matter of his dealings with the city of Pittsburgh—the right of every human being to know who his accusers are and what are the accusations which they bring against him, and he thus empathically protest against the further examination of irresponsible witnesses who only testify from suspicion, rumors or malice.

And, further, that the truth may be known, he insists that your honorable committee shall cause to be brought before you all persons in the employ of the city, or who have been in the employ of the city, to inspect the water pipe manufactured by the undersigned, and especially that your honorable committee will take measures to have the pipe manufactured by the undersigned for the city of Pittsburgh, nine-tenths of which is probably now above ground, accurately re-weighed and re-examined.

If this be done, and the undersigned relies upon the honor and fairness of your honorable committee that it shall be done, the undersigned believes that his character for honesty, integrity and upright dealing will be fully vindicated.

Very respectfully,
WM. SMITH.

PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1876.

Mr. Carson—The committee will deal with this at the proper time.

A TART COMMUNICATION FROM A. HENNE.

Mr. Henne, the recusant witness, presented the following paper, which, by request of the chairman, he read himself:

To the Committee of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I see it stated in the public press that I am to appear before your committee and be questioned. This statement is unauthorized and untrue. I refuse to appear and testify, not because I fear to state what I know, for I know absolutely nothing that would, in fact or any benefit to the city of Pittsburgh, or that could be of any moment in the inquiry in which your committee is engaged.

But, first, because I am informed that the committee has no power to compel an attendance. Second, there is no law authorizing such an investigation as you are now making. Therefore I regard the matter as an impertinent interference with my legal and constitutional rights, more especially as I am informed your chairman has taken a one-sided view of this investigation, has talked about the matter on the public streets, and has from day to day during the sessions of the committee, either telegraphed or caused to be telegraphed untrue statements to a newspaper in Philadelphia as to evidence taken before the committee. Furthermore, your committee, if legal, is acting in a judicial capacity, notwithstanding which they have refused to allow counsel to be consulted with counsel repeatedly, and, as I am informed, and believe, a part of the committee have permitted their expense to be paid by the parties pressing the investigation. Such a violation of right and law in a Judge would subject him to impeachment, and deservedly, and could have no sympathy from the people.

I am anxious that the case in court should be tried at once, and if the law says I must, go I will cheerfully attend, and be sworn. The Grand Jury is now in session. A bill could be obtained in the case tried and, if necessary, taken to the Supreme Court in a very short time.

I again decline to go before your committee, and pray you gentleman to speed the matter in court, and at once.

Very respectfully,
HENNE.

Mr. Carson—What action will the committee take on this paper?

Mr. Swann—The committee can consider the paper at another time.

And here the subject was dropped.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CRESSON.

C. B. Cresson was then called and sworn, but before proceeding with the examination Chairman Carson read very carefully, to himself, the communication of Mr. Henne. When he had concluded the witness proceeded:

Do Mr. Shidle—I am willing to be sworn so far as false weights are concerned, I know nothing about that; did not know what the weights were to be; cannot say positively that any of the pipes were below weight; have seen finished pipes and unfinished pipes; have seen honey-combed pipes filled up with stuff used for that purpose; do not know of any pipes having been averaged instead of weighed separately; have seen weight marks rubbed off; when there were two marks on the same pipe, one of the marks only was rubbed off; have seen pipes that only went up to 36; never heard of pipes being cut with the other pipes in pitching, the pipes were generally dipped hot, but did not know the degree of heat; never saw anything used to cool the pipe; the scales used were Fairbanks; Chambers and Dickson were the inspectors.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. ASTON.

John B. Aston was next called, and briefly addressed the committee, stating that he positively refused to be sworn or to testify until Mr. Henne's case was decided. He said he was not afraid or ashamed to testify, and was not going to run away.

A MAKE WEIGHT.

Mr. Chroniger recalled—

To Mr. Robb—I saw a fifty-six pound weight put into a pipe, at one time, and the pipe weighed 3,400 lbs. Mr. Henry Smith was present. Wm. Smith was not. The weight was picked up by a workman and put in at the "bead" end. The weight was lying close by the pipe.

To C. B. M. Smith—I do not know what the pipe weighed; did not wait to see; I walked away after I saw the weight put in and just as they were weighing the pipe.

A SHORTER CATECHISM.

C. B. M. Smith to Mr. Chron-ger—Are you now in the employ of Mr. Wm. Smith?

Witness—I am not.

C. B. M. Smith to Mr. Aston—Are you now in Mr. Smith's employ?

Mr. Aston—I will answer, sir, when I am sworn.

Mr. Smith—I care nothing about it. The fact is he is not.

CALLED BUT DIDN'T ANSWER.

Mayor McCarthy was called by Mr. Robb but did not respond.

Henry M. Long was called, but Chairman Carson said he had a letter from Mr. Long, in which he stated that he would appear at a time that would suit his Legislative convenience, perhaps on saturday.

Messrs. W. J. Scheidler, W. P. Shinn, C. Rott and Henry Shade were called, but did not answer.

ABOUT THAT BOX.

George W. Kettenberg sworn—Had the box that was found in the cellar of the Nation Trust Company; took up the amounts, but not the names.

To Mr. Robb—Can you give the amounts and names from memory?

Mr. Smith—I object. There is a way to get at the contents of the box. Let the box be produced.

Mr. Carson—The witness can answer.

Witness—I do not think it proper to give names, as it might injure the credit of persons who had transacted nothing wrong. The papers are the private affairs of the bank.

To Mr. Robb—The total amount represented by checks, drafts, etc., would be about $115,000. There were no water bonds among them. I do not propose to give the names of parties for whose notes were found. I kept the box from Saturday night till Monday morning. Mr. Bayne saw the box when I took it out of the safe and hand d them to John Herron. None of the papers were destroyed. I am sure I am satisfied the trustees who examined the papers were all honest, and did not remove any of the papers. There was not a single note of any of the parties present. John R. Bailey has the papers now. There were no notes of Frank Lowry in the box. Wm. Smith's note for $95,400 were among the lot. I do not wish to give any names except such as have been published.

To Mr. Smith—Mr. Smith's notes were dated in 1873-74, and as late as 1875. Some of the notes had been endorsed as regular through other banks. I thought I had a pretty good thing when I found the box; was disappointed when the attorneys told me that the contents were worthless.

To Mr. Swann—I cannot say what the notes are worth, or what they are not. I am acting under advice of counsel in withholding names.

Adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session

James Marshall, a workman in the pipe foundry, the price of metal in March, 1873, was all ground $42 50. In June, 1873, the same iron was selling for $24 and $25 per ton. From June, 1873, to present time the average price has been $21 and $22.

Mayor McCarthy recalled—The pipe contract expired in June, 1873, at that time iron was low; the contract was renewed at $83 50.

Grosvenor Lowry was then called to the witness stand; I do not think one cent could be saved to the city by making the Mayor's office a salaried office; I do not think asking it a salaried office because certain tax payers, enemies of mine, determined to make it so, and I was determined to beat them if I could.

Chairman Carson handed the witness the following telegram:

ALTOONA, Pa., June 15, 1874.

To Major Duff, Water extension Rooms: Don't give receipt for bonds until before report of committee.
M'CARTHY.

Mayor—I know nothing about this matter. Some gentlemen addressed me as Duff. I told their Secretary at the Water Committee. I cannot recollect having sent the dispatch. May have done so. Was addressed as Duff. Mr. Reuben Rupert, he found him as Duff. Mr. Rupert is still in the employ. He had returned the ten dollars in change and wanted the raised note back again. Other officers exhibited the note, which was identified by Miss Clipper. The defense, represented by Mr. Carnahan, objected to testimony, but was overruled. Further hearing and the accused was held in $1,000 bail for court.

Mr. Shidle, the substitute for Mr. Graff, on the Investigating Committee, is the well known paper dealer of Smithfield street.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Freight Discriminations Discussed—Pipe Lines Included—Address to the Philadelphia Chamber—Protest Against Monopolies—The Ventilation Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Gen. Thomas M. Howe, President, in the chair, and George A. Kelly, Esq., Secretary.

The Nominating Committee presented the following standing committees:

Executive Committee—J. T. Stockdale, Geo. A. Kelly, Charles Meyran, Edward Gregg and Joseph G. Seibeneck.

On Arbitration—General J. K. Moorhead, Wm. Frew, Josiah King, Dr. D. Hostetter, W. G. Johnston, Daniel Wallace and C. A. Carpenter.

On Manufactures—J. S. Slagle, J. H. Ricketson, Simon Beamer, Jacob Reese, G. W. Hallman, W. Rea, Thos. Wightman, J. H. Walters and J. B. Young.

Transportation and Railroads—William McCreery, J. M. Holdship, H. Holdship, John H. McKelvey, J. Phillips, Rufus Emerson, Mark Watson, A. Gneckenheimer, Jacob H. Reel and S. A. Stewart.

River and Harbor—John F. Dravo, R. C. Gray, John Kirk, Simpson Horner and Addison Lysle.

Lowry and Grain—A. M. Marshall, S. S. Marvin, M. F. Herron, D. Wallace, L. S. McHenry, John H. McCreery and E. P. Duff.

The report was accepted and the nominations approved.

Mr. Joseph Seibeneck, on behalf of the author, a member of the Board not present, read a salutation to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on the 100th anniversary centennial. He also read a preamble and series of resolutions relative to the gigantic monopolies established in this State and to combat discrimination by railroads. The subjects contained in the preamble discussed at length before the papers were got in shape to suit the Chamber, and finally adopted are given below.

General Howe said it was evident that State legislation cannot cure the evils, and hence Congress must be looked to for a remedy, and he thought Congress had the power in its hands. Whether it had the power to cure all the evils was a question best discussed, but could do much for the oil interest. Mr. Howe hoped there would be a full discussion of the subject.

Mr. Seibeneck said the salutation to the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, while excellent in its opening, contained some objectionable phrases toward its close. He thought the world should attend to some what.

Mr. Swearengen moved that the salutation or address to the Philadelphia Board be referred to a committee, consisting of the President, Secretary, Mr. Seibeneck and the writer of the paper. Carried.

SALUTATION TO PHILADELPHIA.

Following is the address as subsequently amended and adopted:

To the Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—The city of Pittsburgh sends you hearty greetings and her congratulations upon the record which our State has made during the closing century, and joins with you in high expectations for the future.

Our State whose bosom nourished the now born nation, whose sons in every crisis of peril contributed much to its permanent establishment is an empire within itself; unequalled if not rivalled, in the variety and extent of its agriculture from our borders.

We desire to put ourselves and our State upon the record as indorsing fully and unequivocally all measures of reform; and if, in so doing, we include in the category of reforms, correct it, in re-establishing equal rights for all our citizens, we should but express the views of the corrupt combinations which now exist, we shall not mourn as those that have no hope, as we only look for the assistance to Elizabeth, where the Keystone of the State, which is the keystone of the nation.

DISCUSSION ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions were then taken up and again read, some amendments being made by unanimous consent.

Mr. Seibeneck thought the mining resolution was objectionable.

Mr. Dravo agreed entirely with the resolution relative to discrimination, and also referred to the Reading Railroad, which he said was a vast monopoly controlling the whole anthracite coal region, and attended with many of the evil symptoms of her auditors, and, once engaged, holds them to the end. Things of interest in the operation of these mines. We complain of the Legislature and request the Legislature deem it necessary to pass a practical ventilation bill, they provide for inspectors who are to be in no wise interested or connected with coal lands or mining of coal.

Some discussion took place, Mr. Dravo contending that the Reading Railroad was a coal interest.

Mr. Kirk held that the good points of the law outweighed the defects of the bill. A similar law be.

Mr. Jacob Painter held that the resolution favored the general objects of the bill but only desired certain modifications.

Mr. Seibeneck said that the paper was adopted.

Mr. Arthur Kirk offered a resolution relative to the Legislative investigation now going on and urging all persons who know aught relative to the investigation to testify freely so that the controversy now going on to the detriment of the city's credit may be concluded forever.

The resolution was adopted and the Board then adjourned.

Allegheny Councilmen

Special elections were held yesterday in the Seventh and Eleventh wards of Allegheny, to fill vacancies in the Councils. In the Eleventh ward W. S. Reno was elected to the Common Council. In the Seventh ward, for Select Council, the contest was between A. J. Chambers and J. Beibenz. From unofficial returns the two districts were as follows: Chambers, 88; Beibenz, 155. The First district has not been counted, but our reporter says it, but as Chambers resides there it is thought he will receive a sufficient number of votes to overcome the majority against him in the other districts.

Even $10

Is a big price for a set of teeth when made by one who does not understand his business. If you wish a set of teeth call on Dr. G. W. Spencer, 251 Penn avenue, who don't do *cheap work*, but will give you the worth of your money every time. All operations first-class.

SECOND EDITION.

Fine Hats for Spring Trade.

The firm of McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, have made unusual preparations this spring, to accommodate their rapidly increasing trade, and will open the finest ever brought to this city, and comprises all the latest styles in soft and dressible goods to be had in the Eastern markets. The firm are agents for

YOUMAN'S CELEBRATED FIFTH AVENUE HATS,

which cannot be surpassed for fineness of fur and workmanship. Messrs. McCord & Co. keep the best goods of all grades, and sell at the lowest prices. Their long experience, tact and room personal knowledge, they offer inducements to the retail buyer that cannot be surpassed. MYRS

Anæsthetics

Of any kind are dangerous when administered by quacks. Dr. Leon would have your teeth extracted without pain by a thoroughly competent dentist, call on our obliging and accommodating friend, Dr. G. W. Spencer, 251 Penn avenue.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN MERRICK, Jr., looks in on the investigation occasionally.

HENNE must have pretty good legal backing. Who is it that thus defies our House Committee?

JUDGE MELLON was a quiet spectator of yesterday proceedings before the House Committee.

A THIEF abstracted $5 from the till in Shadley's meat shop, on Butler street, Monday evening.

Stephen C. Foster Serenaders will give their first entertainment on the 24 of May, in Library Hall.

A LAD named King was run over by a shifting engine, at McKeesport, on Monday, and instantly killed.

A HORSE belonging to Mr. M. J. Chambers, fell dead on Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, Monday evening.

"PEG" OLIVER, a very pugnacious female, was yesterday sent to Claremont for ninety days by Mayor McCarthy.

JACOB KOPPLER, an Allegheny butcher, was thrown from his buggy, on Cedar avenue, yesterday, sustaining severe injuries.

THE Allegheny Park Commission met last night but did no business beyond the approval of bills and pay-rolls, aggregating about $800.

SARAH E. MORGAN was committed to jail yesterday by the Quarter Sessions Court, for the non-payment of costs on an ignored bill.

THE Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church will meet in Brown Chapel, Allegheny, on Thursday next. Bishop D. A. Payne will preside.

LONG will appear when it suits his "Legislative convenience." Chairman Carson intimates that Saturday is "Legislative convenience" day.

CHAIRMAN CARSON was very much taken back by Mr. Henne's saucy communication yesterday. He colored up perceptibly during its reading, but repressed his anger for a future time.

MR. J. A. CASSELL, of Newport, has a twenty shilling note of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, dated April 10th, 1777. "To counterfeit is death" is the warning which it conveys to those who deal in the "queer."

The residence of Mrs. C. Wallace, on Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, was visited by burglars Monday night, who cut out the sash of a rear window, but they were heard by the occupants and were frightened away before they had effected an entrance.

The case of the brothers Boetzer, of the Sixth ward, and Bake, of Rebecca street, Allegheny, was called for a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday. The parties from whom the chickens were stolen could not positively identify their property, and the case was dismissed.

In the case of Mary Hedinger, arrested for keeping a disorderly house at No. 183 Penn avenue, the Mayor yesterday fined the accused $100, or sixty days in the Workhouse. Mary has elected to languish in prison until a similar case, now pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions, is decided.

THE saloon in Strawberry alley, near Dan ler's furniture factory, kept by a German, was robbed sometime during Saturday night, by a thief who entered the house through the cellar, and obtaining access to the saloon proceeded to some liquor and some money. A man named Metaffray was arrested on suspicion and locked up for investigation.

HENRY ZEININGER, the cigar maker on Ohio street, Allegheny, who went to the five on Penn avenue, Sunday evening, and who was thought by his friends to have met with an accident, returned home yesterday. The circumstances were not set at rest, as Zeininger, who is badly used up, reports that he was injured at the hands of a black fellow on his beat.

CHARLES BROWN gave bail yesterday for a hearing before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by Robert Stevens. Brown, it is alleged, rented a room from deponent and tendered a valuable diamond ring as security. The rent when pay day came it was discovered that there was no carpet on the floor.

A SMART, but rather unpromising young man," appeared at Columbus, recently, and represented himself to an old lady named Beverly, of that place, as the agent of a new fire company. The old lady contributed $1.00 of her cash, and in company with a young lady friend the ears for Pittsburgh—so it is said. The probability is that he went to Chicago, where such fellows generally make their headquarters.

WHAT weather?
No two days alike together,
Rain and mud and snow and sneezing,
Coughs and colds, and rain and freezing,
Sunday sun and Monday snow,
Tuesday rain and freeze and blow,
Oh for Spring time, April showers,
Gentle breezes and May flowers.

THE friends of Miss Catherine Figley, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Figley, of Washington county, have been greatly alarmed in consequence of the unexplained absence of the young lady from home. She left her parents residence on the 14th inst., to visit Middletown, a post, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She walked to Elizabeth, where she arrived on the same day, but since then no traces of her can be discovered. She was twenty years of age, when she left home, a black dress, black hat with red flower, and red and black barred shawl. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her distressed parents, whose postoffice address is Finleyville, Washington county, Pa.

Spring Fashions.

The time is fast approaching when mankind in general will be compelled to lay aside their heavy winter clothing and don garments more suitable for the spring and summer months. No doubt many persons are even now contemplating this change, and realize that they will have to get something new in this line, and will know of no merchant tailoring establishment in the city where one can get a more fashionable garment made to order, at more reasonable price, better than at Mr. B. Tiegel's, No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. T. has a fine line of piece goods in stock, and solicits an early call from his numerous patrons.

STATE NEWS.

There were four deaths in Erie last week.

Edenburg, Clarion county, wants to be a borough.

There is not a single store room for rent in Greenville.

Small-pox is reported in two or three places in Clarion county.

A "fast type-setting contest" during the Centennial is suggested.

Luzerne county embraces more land than any other in the State.

They sell nothing but "Bible wine" in Parker City, now. No license.

Caleb Brown, of Bradford, who had his back broken two weeks ago, is still alive.

The Sunbury *Daily* has again changed hands. G. G. Frysinger is now the pub lisher.

The East Montgomery Avenue M. E. church, Philadelphia, was dedicated on Sunday.

Three children of James Rose, of Corsica, died of diphtheria within ten days of each other.

A butcher in Sharon recently killed and dressed a large beef in five minutes and ten seconds.

George Hinerman, of Aleppo township, Greene county, died recently at the age of eighty years.

Sylvester Connell, of Dunnings, Luzerne county, was crushed to death by the cars on the 24th inst.

Jabes Fish, a native of Wilkesbarre, born in 1799, died last week at Sheshequin, Bradford county.

The Second Presbyterian Church, of Washington, received eighty new members last Sunday week.

The spring business in accidental and incendiary fires opens briskly in Corry. Fires are almost of daily occurrences.

Morgan Herrington, of Davis own, Greene county, died on Friday, the 19th inst., at the age of eighty eight years.

Michael Sheridan, of Minnoka, Luzerne county, fell from a train of cars on the 24th inst., and was probably fatally injured.

It is proposed to put down a test well at Clarion, in the hope that, if they do not find oil, they will get gas enough to light the room.

The Pennsylvania Dairymens' Association will hold its next meeting at Union City, Wednesday, April 12th, afternoon and evening.

William Davis, a puddler, aged fifty-nine, died suddenly at West Fairview, Dauphin county, on the 25th inst., of neuralgia of the heart.

John D. Smith, an aged and worthy citizen of Morgan township, Greene county, died a week or two since at the good old age of eighty-one years.

A family at Williamsport have a dog twenty-five years old. He was originally a hound, but he has stayed with them so long that they call him a terrier.

An Erie man has found out how to destroy the effect of storms on the lakes. It is to build a board fence thirty feet high all around each lake and thus break the force of the wind.

John S. Phillips, a well known business man of Philadelphia, who owned the finest collection of prints (engravings) in the country, died last week. He left his art collection to the Academy of Fine Arts in that city.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* appeared on Monday in a fresh and beautiful suit of new type, and now presents a decidedly typographical face. It is a newsy local paper, a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and is well worthy of prosperity.

A young girl named Lizzie Redmond, of Wilkesbarre, attempted to cross Mill Creek on the ice, on the 23d instant, and broke through. Her brother, James, ran to rescue her, and both were drowned. James was twenty-four and Lizzie fifteen years old.

There are said to be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars due the county of Luzerne from tax collectors—some not having settled as far back as 1873. The delinquents have been repeatedly requested to settle, but have paid no attention to it.

That standard Philadelphia sheet, the *Public Ledger*, appeared on Monday, enlarged greatly, and printed from new type on white paper. The *Ledger* is one of the most prosperous journals in the country. The addition to its size amounts to about ten columns.

The Pittston *Gazette* says: It is understood that the bonds belonging to various parties, stolen from the First National Bank some months ago, have been returned at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The bonus and securities amount to near a hundred thousand dollars.

If the Centennial Exposition costs $7,500,000, the amount claimed to complete it, the Philadelphia *Ledger* computes that in order simply to realize this sum it will be necessary for 15,000,000 people to visit it once at the price of admission, fifty cents, and as the time is confined to 158 days, from May 10th to November 10th, deducting Sundays, on which it will be closed, it will require the daily attendances of over 94,900 people. From these figures may be formed some idea of the crowd and bustle in that city during the six months succeeding the 10th of May.

WHEELING, W. VA.

A Community of Workers—A Very Fair Joke at the Expense of the Shakespeare Society—Prices Getting Down to Gold Level—A Growl at Street Car Fares and Bridge Tolls, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 27, 1876.

Wheeling is composed of a community of workers. There are few drones in this great, dark hive. The filthy lucre is so equally distributed that, although there are many rich men, there are few, if any, millionaires. Possibly there is no city in the Union where a man is measured by worth more frequently than in Wheeling. All men work, therefore labor is not despised; and a thorny palm meets as generous a clasp as the well-gloved hand of the gentleman.

There is considerable dress; one sometimes questions the propriety of the exhibition of such delicate and light-tinted fabrics upon the streets, when the soot is falling in a black shower; but dress is no criterion of the *lady*; intelligence and moral worth serve as well as an open sesame to the best circles.

Many, indeed most of the large factories do business upon the principle that the laborer becomes a share holder; they thus insure his great interest and do away with the trouble of frequent strikes.

That there is exclusiveness in certain circles is proven by the fact that the Shakespeare Club, composed of twenty-five members originally, having lost several, it has been proposed to increase it to the original number. Certain parties were proposed, but every one was black balled; at last some wag moved to elect William Shakespeare, and he, too, received the black witness of rejection!

Wheeling is making frantic efforts to prove that prices are down to gold basis—and positively one is surprised at the bargains offered in dry goods. There is by no means the same depression in business as is felt in your and other vicinities. Pianos and organs are among the luxuries, but we learn from the principal dealers in musical goods, that there sales average much more than for several previous years; and they are reliable men.

The new capitol building is rapidly nearing completion. To us the extreme length gives a disproportional look to windows and the height of the several stories. It is by no means a magnificent structure, being composed of brick with stone trimmings. There may be an imposing appearance secured by a happy combination of roof and cupola effects, but the question it.

The postoffice is a most substantial looking building of solid stone, with no decoration.

The system of administering justice in West Virginia is sadly defective. Officials seem to have every license, and the costs in collecting a bill are often times thrice the size. The street car system is another nuisance only equaled by the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in connection with its bridges. Fares are enormous. If you enter the street car at Bridgeport and pass to the other side of the city—all on the one direct line—your fare is increased one, or you are obliged to step from one car into another—and amounts to eighteen cents! Robbery!

Of its hotels the St. James offers more courteous attention, and one leaves its doors better satisfied than from another.

Manager Hamilton, of the Opera House, has been well repaid for his investment "on faith." It